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REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
OF THE  
STATE OF COLORADO  
FOR THE YEARS  
1921-1922





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REPORT  
OF THE  
State Superintendent of  
Public Instruction

OF THE  
State of Colorado

For the Years  
1921 - 1922



Katherine L. Craig  
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

DENVER, COLORADO  
EAMES BROS., PRINTERS  
1923



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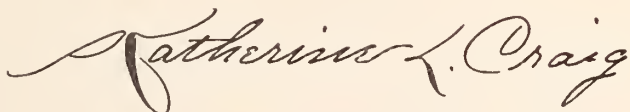


Denver, Colo., November 30, 1922.

HON. OLIVER H. SHOUP,  
Governor of the State of Colorado,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: In accordance with the provisions of the law, I respectfully submit the following biennial report of the condition and progress of the public schools of Colorado, for the years 1921-1922.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Katherine L. Craig". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE OF COLORADO, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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\*Resigned.

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System .....Fort Collins  
Mrs. Inez. Johnson Lewis, Sec'y of Rural County Supervision...  
.....Colorado Springs  
Miss Carrie Deitrich, Sec'y of Rural Community Activities...Monte Vista

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James W. Ellison, Principal, Elmwood School.....Denver  
Flora Allison, County Superintendent, Logan County.....Sterling  
Dr. John R. Bell, State Teachers' College, Greeley.....Greeley

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H. B. Smith, Secretary.....Commonwealth Building, Denver

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Miss Katherine L. Craig  
Mrs. Lillie O. Baker  
Prof. Mark Burrows  
Dr. Samuel Quigley

### TERRITORIAL SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS OF COLORADO

W. J. Curtice.....	1861-1863
Wm. S. Walker.....	1863-1865
A. W. Atkins.....	1865-1867
Columbus Nuckolls.....	1867-1869
Wm. C. Lothrop.....	1869-1873
Horace M. Hale.....	1873-1876

### STATE SUPERINTENDENTS

Joseph C. Shattuck.....	1876-1881
Leonidas S. Cornell.....	1881-1883
Joseph C. Shattuck.....	1883-1885
Leonidas S. Cornell.....	1885-1889
Fred Dick.....	1889-1891
Nathan B. Coy.....	1891-1893
John F. Murray.....	1893-1895
Angenette J. Peavey.....	1895-1897
Grace Espy Patton.....	1897-1899
Helen M. Grenfell.....	1899-1905
Katherine L. Craig.....	1905-1909
Katherine M. Cook.....	1909-1911
Helen M. Wixson.....	1911-1913
Mary C. C. Bradford.....	1913-1921
Katherine L. Craig.....	1921-1923

### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS, 1920-1921

Adams.....	Miss Mary V. McFarland.....	Brighton
Alamosa.....	Miss Harriett Dalzell.....	Alamosa
Arapahoe.....	Mrs. Sada R. Wilson.....	Littleton
Archuleta.....	Mrs. Sadie Betzer.....	Pagosa Springs

Baca.....	Mrs. Margaret E. Jackson.....	Springfield
Bent.....	Miss Minnie Rimmer.....	Las Animas
Boulder.....	Mrs. Anna J. Ewing Bittner.....	Boulder
Chaffee.....	Mrs. Marion B. Wallace.....	Buena Vista
Cheyenne.....	Mrs. Esther B. Weir.....	Cheyenne Wells
Clear Creek.....	Mrs. Elizabeth J. Gleason.....	Idaho Springs
Conejos.....	Mrs. Mable Mickelson.....	Antonito
Costilla.....	Mrs. Elizabeth F. Dugan.....	San Acacio
Crowley.....	Mr. R. E. Rhine.....	Ordway
Custer.....	Mrs. Lou C. Beaman.....	Silver Cliff
Delta.....	Mrs. Grace Cummings.....	Delta
Denver.....	Mrs. Helen M. Wixson.....	Denver
Dolores.....	Mrs. Eva M. Bell.....	Dove Creek
Douglas.....	Miss Grace I. Lamb.....	Castle Rock
Eagle.....	Mrs. Ollie G. Meyer.....	Red Cliff
Elbert.....	Mrs. Minerva L. McCarty Barnhill.....	Kiowa
El Paso.....	Mrs. Inez Johnson Lewis.....	Colorado Springs
Fremont.....	Mrs. Carrie T. Anthony.....	Canon City
Garfield.....	Mrs. Gretta Pottenger.....	Glenwood Springs
Gilpin.....	Mrs. Edith Williams.....	Central City
Grand.....	Mrs. Carrie D. Schnoor.....	Grand Lake
Gunnison.....	Mrs. Helen Blackstock Rogers.....	Gunnison
Hinsdale.....	Mrs. Mable B. Rawson.....	Lake City
Huerfano.....	Mrs. Dorothy Arnold.....	Walsenburg
Jackson.....	Mrs. Minnie Bock.....	Walden
Jefferson.....	Miss Myrtle Songer.....	Golden
Kiowa.....	Miss Florence B. Barnard.....	Eads
Kit Carson.....	Mrs. Jessie C. Magee-Gray.....	Burlington
Lake.....	Mrs. Mary Craig Clark.....	Leadville
La Plata.....	Miss Nell B. McCarty.....	Durango
Larimer.....	Miss Emma T. Wilkins.....	Fort Collins
Las Animas.....	Mr. Elmore Floyd.....	Trinidad
Lincoln.....	Mrs. Della Winder.....	Hugo
Logan.....	Miss Flora A. Allison.....	Sterling
Mesa.....	Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hinton.....	Grand Junction
Mineral.....	Mrs. Mary N. Oates.....	Creede
Moffat.....	Mrs. Laura K. Canon.....	Craig
Montezuma.....	Mrs. Nora S. Hutchings.....	Cortez
Montrose.....	Mrs. Sarah L. Taylor.....	Montrose
Morgan.....	Miss Laura N. Burchsted.....	Fort Morgan
Otero.....	Mr. Robert D. McClintock.....	La Junta
Ouray.....	Miss Statie Erickson.....	Ouray
Park.....	Mrs. Zoe R. Chapman.....	Fairplay
Phillips.....	Mr. Charles R. Peter.....	Holyoke
Pitkin.....	Mrs. Anna Short.....	Aspen
Prowers.....	Miss Pauline Gilbert.....	Lamar
Pueblo.....	Mrs. Lillie O. Baker.....	Pueblo
Rio Blanco.....	Miss Lillian Baker.....	Meeker
Rio Grande.....	Miss Carrie Deitrich.....	Del Norte
Routt.....	Mrs. Anna Funk Reid.....	Steamboat Springs
Saguache.....	Mrs. Margaret Martin.....	Saguache
San Juan.....	Mrs. Mary B. Hodges.....	Silverton
San Miguel.....	Mrs. Etta Hall.....	Telluride
Sedgwick.....	Mrs. Elma Schroeder.....	Julesburg
Summit.....	Mrs. Alice Richardson.....	Breckenridge
Teller.....	Mrs. Blanche C. Odell.....	Cripple Creek
Washington.....	Mrs. Rosa E. Bachman.....	Akron
Weld.....	Mr. Charles W. Martin.....	Greeley
Yuma.....	Mr. T. H. Hooper.....	Wray

Denver, Colo., November 30, 1922.

HON. OLIVER H. SHOUP,  
Governor of Colorado.

State Capitol Bldg., Denver, Colo.

My Dear Governor Shoup: In compliance with the law, I take pleasure in submitting the following educational report and recommendations to Your Excellency.

The past two years has shown rapid strides in educational progress.

Numerous buildings have been constructed to provide for the increasing attendance. There has been a notable increase in the high school attendance. Consolidation and standardization have been the slogan.

Much of the present school law was enacted at a time when the conditions did not assume the proportions that they do today. The first act pertaining to the actual beginning of the public school system of Colorado was passed early in the first session of the Colorado Territorial Legislature, which convened in Denver in September, 1861. This law was similar in its provisions to the school law then in force in the state of Illinois

In 1876, the State Legislature assembled and passed an act to establish and maintain a system of free schools. The law enacted at that time, amended by subsequent general assemblies, is the school law which we have now.

### SCHOOL LAWS

The school law is a subject which should be of the greatest possible concern and importance to every intelligent American citizen, for it not only directs the school and lays the foundation upon which every school system is builded, but it directs the government itself.

The laws relating to the schools differ greatly in different states; but there is no state in the Union in which its school laws carry such vague meanings and doubtful constructions as in the State of Colorado. There is an uncertainty of the purpose as well as the proposed application of many sections, and because of this fact, and on account of the numerous revisions of the school law and the repeal of several of the original acts comprising the same and the enactment of others, and the difficulty experienced by many in applying the decisions of this office to the particular provisions of the law under consideration, I deemed it advisable to publish a Digest of the School Laws of Colorado, consisting of questions and answers, which has proven invaluable to county superintendents, teachers and boards of directors.

### MINIMUM SALARY

I would call attention especially to the minimum salary paid to teachers. The law providing for a county tax not to exceed five mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of the taxable property within the county to provide the minimum salary of seventy-five dollars per month for every teacher within the county, is the right step toward county unit, and will no doubt lead to a state tax which is so necessary for the maintenance of our schools.



This law is not altogether workable, containing some unforeseen obstacles; however, with slight amendments, it will prove of untold value to the school system, and should be amended to meet the needs of present day requirements.

### EXAMINATIONS

The Annotated School Laws provide for the county examination of teachers three times during the year. The preparing and conducting of these examinations is a very heavy duty devolving upon the department of public instruction and upon the county superintendents.

The examination is no longer considered a test of educational qualifications. A teacher must be trained in order to meet educational demands of today, and if they have received training in institutions of higher learning, their credentials should entitle them to a legal certification. The old examination law should be repealed.

### RURAL SCHOOL SUPERVISION

The State of Colorado, consisting of sixty-three counties and more than two thousand rural schools, employs but one rural school supervisor, while many of the states engage a larger number of directors to perform the same line of duty with a smaller educational field in which to work.

The one rural school supervisor is wholly unable to render the required service in the rural school work, and I therefore recommend that the staff be increased to no less than three, or as many as six, to meet the needs in standardization and unification of the schools in remote places and outlying communities.

Respectfully submitted for your Honorable consideration.

KATHERINE L. CRAIG,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MEETINGS HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE  
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
DURING 1921

Jan. 11..... Public reception in honor of Miss Craig's inauguration.  
Jan. 25..... Annual Meeting of State Board for Adult Blind.  
Mar. 5..... Meeting of Institute Committee of District No. 3.  
Mar. 19..... Meeting of State Board of Examiners.  
Mar. 22..... Meeting of Board for Adult Blind.  
Mar. 29, 30, 31 Annual Conference of County Superintendents.  
Mar. 29..... Reception to County Superintendents.  
April 2..... Meeting of Board of Trustees of State Teachers' College,  
in forenoon.  
April 2..... Meeting of Educational Cabinet, in afternoon.  
April 6..... Meeting of State Board of Education.  
April 25..... Meeting of Board for Adult Blind.  
May 12..... Meeting of Normal Institute Committee of District No. 3.  
May 13..... Meeting of Educational Cabinet, in forenoon.  
May 13..... Meeting of State Reading Circle Board, in afternoon.  
May 14..... Meeting of Educational Constitutional Committee.  
May 14..... Meeting of State Board of Examiners.  
May 16..... Meeting of Blind Benefit Board.  
June 22..... Meeting of Board of Trustees of State Teachers' College.  
June 23..... Meeting of Blind Benefit Board.  
July 15..... Meeting of Blind Benefit Board.  
July 19..... Meeting of Blind Benefit Board.  
July 25-26.... Meeting of State Board of Education.  
July 25-26.... Appeal case from Delta County.  
July 28..... Meeting State Board of Education.  
July 28..... Appeal case from El Paso County.  
July 29..... Board meeting of Child Welfare Bureau, in forenoon.  
July 29..... Conference of State Organizations, in afternoon.  
August 2..... Meeting of Child Welfare Board.  
August 2..... Meeting of Educational Cabinet.  
August 23.... Meeting of Blind Benefit Board.  
August 24.... Adjourned meeting of Blind Benefit Board.  
Sept. 9..... Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.  
Sept. 14..... Meeting of State Board of Education.  
Sept. 14..... Appeal case from Arapahoe County.  
Sept. 15..... Adjourned meeting of above.  
Sept. 16..... Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.  
Sept. 17..... Meeting of State Board of Examiners.  
Oct. 24..... Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission in forenoon.  
Nov. 8..... Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.  
Nov. 9..... Meeting of Board of Trustees of State Teachers' College.  
Nov. 17..... Meeting of State Board of Education.  
Nov. 19..... Executive meeting of Child Welfare Board.  
Nov. 25..... Meeting of State Board of Education.  
Dec. 13..... Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.  
Dec. 28..... Meeting of Legislative Committee of Educational Council.  
Dec. 31..... Meeting of State Board of Examiners.

MEETINGS HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE  
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
DURING 1922

Jan. 2..... Meeting of United Workers for the Blind.  
Jan. 16..... Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.  
Jan. 20..... Meeting of State Board of Education.



Jan. 21.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Jan. 24.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Feb. 3.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Feb. 3.....	Meeting of State Board of Education.
Feb. 24.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Feb. 25.....	Meeting of State Board of Education.
Mar. 9.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Mar. 20.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Mar. 30.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
April 7.....	Meeting of Board of Trustees of State Teachers' College and State Normal School.
April 14.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
April 17.....	Meeting of State Board of Education.
April 22.....	Meeting of State Board of Examiners.
May 5.....	Meeting of State Reading Circle Board.
May 12.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
May 16.....	Meeting of State Board of Education.
May 16.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
June 16.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
June 24.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
July 18.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
July 31.....	Meeting of Legislative Committee of Colorado Educa- tional Association.
Aug. 4.....	Meeting of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees of State Teachers' College and State Normal School.
Aug. 11.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Aug. 14.....	Meeting of State Board of Education.
Aug. 15.....	Meeting of State Board of Education.
Aug. 21.....	Meeting of State Board of Education.
Sept. 1.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Sept. 6.....	Meeting of State Board of Education.
Sept. 29.....	Meeting of State Board of Education.
Sept. 23.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Oct. 19.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Nov. 13.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Nov. 17.....	Meeting of State Board of Education.
Nov. 20.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Nov. 27.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Dec. 1.....	Meeting of Legislative Committee of Colorado Educa- tion Association.
Dec. 2.....	Meeting of State Board of Examiners.
Dec. 7.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Dec. 28.....	Mid-Winter Meeting of Board of Trustees of State Teach- ers' College and State Normal School.
Dec. 22.....	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.
Jan. 5, 1923 ..	Meeting of Blind Benefit Commission.

OFFICIAL VISITS AND MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE STATE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1920

Dec. 8..... Educational Council; Presided at P. P. Claxton meeting.

1921

Jan. 18..... Attended Mrs. Oliver H. Shoup's tea at the Brown Palace Hotel.

Jan. 20..... Attended Anti-Saloon League Banquet at Albany Hotel. Delivered an address on "Education."

Jan. 25..... Attended Grade Teachers' Association tea at The Denver..

Feb. 7..... Attended National Conference on Thrift at Kansas City. Delivered an address.

Feb. 11..... Attended Dedication of new Consolidated School building at Bovina. Addressed patrons.

Feb. 14..... Attended laying of corner stone of new High School at Cheyenne Wells. Addressed patrons at two meetings.

Feb. 15..... Attended Chamber of Commerce meeting at Akron. Addressed members on "Education."

Feb. 23..... National Educational Association meeting at Lansing, Michigan. Addressed county superintendents, and presided at meeting.

Feb. 24..... National Educational Association at Atlantic City. Delivered address.

March 4..... Attended inauguration of President Harding at Washington, D. C.

March 11.... Attended Prowers County Teachers' Association at Lamar. Delivered two addresses.

March 14.... Attended banquet of Business and Professional Women's Club at Daniels and Fisher's Tea Room and addressed members.

March 19.... Addressed Arapahoe County Teachers' Association at Littleton in afternoon.

March 21.... Attended meeting of the Board of Trustees of State Teachers' College at Greeley.

March 22.... Addressed members of the "Lions Club" at luncheon at the Albany Hotel on "Americanization."

March 25.... Attended meeting of Denver Chapter, Disabled American Veterans of the World War at Masonic Temple, at 8:00 P. M., and made an address on "Organization of Woman's Democracy."

April 7..... Visited Girls' Industrial School, Mt. Morrison, with County Superintendent of Jefferson County. Addressed the school.

April 9..... Attended luncheon of School Dames Club at Metropole Hotel. Addressed members.

April 11..... Visited Erie schools.

April 15..... Addressed educational meeting at Walsenburg.

April 16..... Addressed educational meeting at Wray.

April 19..... Addressed schools in Pitkin County.

April 20..... Visited and addressed schools in Aspen.

April 20..... Spoke at educational meeting in Glenwood Springs.

April 21..... Visited Delta County schools. Made five addresses to teachers and patrons at Delta, Crawford, Stewart Mesa, Cedar Edge.

April 25..... Visited schools of Jefferson County.

April 27..... Attended laying of corner stone of new Woman's Building at State Agricultural College, Ft. Collins.

- April 28..... Visited schools in Larimer County. Made two addresses.
- April 29..... Awarded prizes at Patriotic Essay Contest, Golden, 8:00 P. M. Delivered address.
- May 6..... Attended banquet of Women Voters' League, Adams Hotel, at 6:30 P. M. Made address.
- May 7..... Attended Educational Association meeting at Wray and delivered address on "Educational Needs of Colorado."
- May 11..... Visited Weld County schools and made four addresses.
- May 12..... Meeting of Normal Institute Committee, District No. 3. Attended meeting of Women's Relief Corps.
- May 13..... Attended meeting of Child Welfare Board in Kittredge Bldg. Attended Educational Cabinet luncheon at Argonaut Hotel.
- May 19..... Delivered commencement address and presented eighth grade diplomas at Arriba.
- May 20..... Addressed graduating class of Strasburg High School.
- May 21..... Guest of Regents of State University at their May-Day Fete, Boulder.
- May 24..... Visited Berkeley Gardens School, District No. 98, Adams County.
- May 25..... Delivered address at Colorado Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association at Colorado Springs.
- June 1-12..... Owing to floods, was unable, as anticipated, to attend Normal Institutes held at Cheyenne Wells, Trinidad, Alamosa and Durango, or commencement exercises at State Normal School, Gunnison.
- June 13..... Addressed teachers of Third Normal Institute District at North Denver High School.
- June 14..... Attended commencement exercises at Greeley and made address. Guest of honor at dinner given by the Board of Trustees.
- June 17..... Addressed patrons of Adams city schools on "Consolidation."
- June 21..... Addressed school and presented diplomas at Golden.
- June 23..... Visited vocational school with Blind Benefit Board.
- June 24..... Addressed student body at Summer School, State Agricultural College, on "Educational Problems."
- June 27..... Addressed patrons of school at Englewood.
- June 28-29... Attended Summer Conference of County Superintendents at Fort Collins. Members motored to Estes Park and Greeley. Addressed student body at Summer School, Greeley.
- July 2-11..... Attended National Education Association meeting in Des Moines, Iowa.
- July 22..... Attended meeting of Normal Institute, District No. 8, at Las Animas. Addressed school board members in afternoon; addressed teachers at evening meeting.
- August 3.... Addressed teachers at Normal Institute, District No. 1, at Yuma.
- August 8..... Addressed teachers at Normal Institute, District No. 13, at Glenwood Springs.
- August 9.... Addressed teachers at Normal Institute, District No. 7, at Salida.
- August 10-11. Addressed teachers at Normal Institute, District No. 5, at Colorado Springs.
- August 17... Attended commencement exercises of summer school of the State Normal, at Gunnison. Addressed students.
- August 26... Attended commencement exercises of summer school of State Teachers' College at Greeley. Delivered address.
- August 28... Spoke at Greeley Convocation.

- Sept. 1..... Attended meeting of the Colorado Library Association at the Denver Public Library. Addressed members on "Library Work from the Standpoint of the Teacher."
- Sept. 6..... Attended General Assembly of Denver Teachers at North Denver High School.
- Sept. 12..... Visited schools of Jefferson County.
- Sept. 19..... Visited Trinidad schools.
- Sept. 20, 21-22 Visited schools of Las Animas County and made seven addresses.
- Sept. 23..... Addressed Educational Conference at Trinidad.
- Sept. 24..... Addressed teachers at luncheon, Trinidad.
- Sept. 26..... Visited schools at Alamosa and in county and made four addresses.
- Sept. 27..... Visited schools in Monte Vista and Rio Grande County. Made four addresses.
- Sept. 29, 30-31 Visited schools of La Plata County. Attended dedication of new school building at Oxford. Made five addresses to patrons and teachers. Addressed Fort Lewis graduating class.
- Oct. 1..... Visited Durango High School.
- Oct. 3..... Visited Silverton schools. Addressed patrons and teachers in evening.
- Oct. 4..... Visited schools at Mancos.
- Oct. 5..... Visited Montezuma County schools. Addressed patrons and teachers at luncheon given by teachers at Cortez.
- Oct. 6..... Visited Dolores schools and made an address.
- Oct. 7..... Visited schools of Telluride and San Miguel County. made address.
- Oct. 8..... Addressed patrons and teachers at Ridgway.
- Oct. 10..... Visited schools of Ouray and Ouray County. Made three addresses.
- Oct. 11..... Visited schools of Montrose County.
- Oct. 16..... Addressed teachers and patrons at a special teachers' meeting held at Naturita. Also gave public address.
- Oct. 17..... Visited schools of Grand Junction and Mesa County.
- Oct. 18..... Attended Western Division meeting of Colorado Educational Association at Grand Junction. Gave public address on "The People, the Schools and the Teacher."
- Oct. 20..... Attended Southern Division, Colorado Education Association, at Pueblo. Addressed the public.
- Oct. 22..... Attended Northern Division, Colorado Education Association, held in Denver. Addressed the public. Attended reception given in honor of visiting noted educators.
- Oct. 24..... Attended dedication of Cathedral High School, Denver.
- Oct. 29..... Attended meeting of Board of Child Welfare at Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs.
- Oct. 30..... Attended dedication of Sargent Consolidated High School at Sargent. Addressed patrons and teachers.
- Oct. 31..... Visited schools of Conejos County. Made address.
- Nov. 1..... Visited schools of Costilla County. Made address.
- Nov. 4..... Attended dedication of new Rush school in Kiowa County. Addressed patrons and teachers.
- Nov. 7..... Attended first showing of official war pictures, shown by Veterans of Foreign Wars.
- Nov. 9..... Meeting of Board of Control, Child Welfare Bureau, in Kittredge Building.
- Nov. 11..... Laid corner stone of new Consolidated School at Arapahoe. Addressed the public.
- Nov. 14..... Attended educational meeting of Woman's Club at Club Building, Denver.
- Nov. 21..... Addressed members of West Side Women's Club at home of Mrs. Titus.

- Dec. 2..... Addressed schools at Pleasant View, Vineland and Avondale, in Pueblo County.
- Dec. 8..... All-day meeting of Board of Directors, Parent-Teacher Association, in Senate Chamber. Luncheon at Argonaut Hotel. Gave report as Chairman of Education that P. T. A. organizations assist in establishment of libraries and standardization of schools.
- Dec. 11..... Attended dedication of Consolidated High School at Boone. Addressed the public.
- Dec. 15..... Attended dedication of High School Auditorium at Breckenridge, under auspices of P. T. A. Addressed the public on "Educational Methods."
- Dec. 21..... Attended meeting in Governor's office for the apportioning of 1-20 mill appropriation for educational institutions.
- Dec. 29..... All-day meeting of Educational Council, Colorado Teachers' Association, held in Senate Chamber. Gave report of State Reading Circle work.
- Dec. 30..... Address before the W. C. T. U. at Sixth Avenue Community Church on "Prohibition in the Schools."

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OFFICIAL VISITS AND MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE STATE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
DURING 1922

- Jan. 2..... Attended meeting of United Workers of the Blind.
- Jan. 3..... Attended W. C. T. U. meeting in Public Utilities Room; Classes in Americanization.
- Jan. 4..... Attended meeting of W. C. T. U., Grace Methodist Church. Delivered an address on "Prohibition."
- Jan. 9..... Attended educational meeting at Woman's Club, Denver.
- Jan. 10..... Attended meeting of Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Denver.
- Jan. 12..... Attended Parent-Teacher Association meeting in Senate Chamber.
- Jan. 13-14... Attended dedication of Hereford Elementary School in Grover, Colo., and made four addresses.
- Jan. 16..... Attended banquet of Central W. C. T. U., Adams Hotel, celebrating national prohibition.
- Jan. 19..... Attended banquet, Metropole Hotel, Boys' and Girls' Club.
- Jan. 20..... Addressed Junior Division of Colorado-Made Goods Club at A. T. Lewis & Son.
- Jan. 25, 26, 27. Visited schools in Sterling. Standardization work. Gave four addresses.
- Feb. 9..... Attended board meeting of Colorado Parent-Teacher Association in Senate Chamber.
- Feb. 10, 11... Attended Educational Conference at State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, and delivered an address.
- Feb. 14..... Attended adjourned meeting of Board of Directors of Parent-Teacher Association, in Kittredge Bldg., Denver.
- Feb. 17, 18... Attended general session Association Meeting at Holyoke, Colo., and delivered three addresses.
- Feb. 25..... Introduced Industrial Princesses at Auditorium, Colorado-Made Goods Convention.
- Feb. 26 to
- March 3..... Attended the National Educational Association meetings in Chicago. Delivered one address.
- March 7..... Visited Opportunity School.
- March 13.... Attended meeting of Board of Directors of Parent-Teacher Association, Kittredge Bldg.



- March 16.... Attended banquet, Adams Hotel, 6 P. M., and addressed the League of Women Voters.
- March 21.... Attended luncheon, Brown Palace Hotel, Daughters of American Revolution.
- March 23.... Attended meeting of Board of Examiners, State Teachers' College, Greeley.
- March 24.... Attended meeting at Court House, 8 P. M. Delivered address on Compulsory Education Bill.
- March 25.... Attended Community Church meeting, Edgewater, Colo. Delivered an address.
- March 27.... Went to Littleton, Colo., and Deer Creek, Colo., to consult with Board of Directors.
- Mar. 28..... Attended closing exercises of the Evening Vocational High School at 7:15 P. M., in Manual Training High School Building.
- March 29.... Visited Loretto Heights College, Loretto, Colo., and addressed students.
- April 3..... Attended Woman's Club—election of officers.
- April 4, 5.... Attended County Superintendents' Conference—Senate Chamber.
- April 6..... Attended County Superintendents' Conference in Boulder.
- April 8..... Attended Spring Coonference—University of Boulder and delivered address.
- April 14.... Attended meeting of Executive Board of Trustees of Colorado Teachers College and State Normal School, at 8 P. M. at Metropole Hotel.
- April 15.... Attended meeting of Child Welfare Board.
- April 20.... Visited Fitzsimons Hospital, Aurora, 8 P. M. and delivered address through Radio on "Arbor Day."
- April 25.... Attended Federal Rural Life Conference in Weld County, Greeley. Visited Buckingham, Keota and New Raymer. Delivered 3 addresses.
- April 26.... Visited Schools at Fort Morgan. Spoke at Prospect Valley and at Keenesburg.
- April 27.... Visited Fort Lupton and Johnstown. Delivered address at Johnstown.
- April 28.... Visited Windsor, Ault, Eaton and Greeley. Spoke at Greeley.
- April 29.... Delivered two addresses at Greeley.
- May 1..... Attended Banquet in honor of Dr. Tigert.
- May 6, 7, 8... Visited Olney Springs. Delivered address from pulpit of church. Addressed Student Body at Olney Springs. Addressed Elementary Grades, Olney Springs. Also visited Fowler and addressed Student Body. also Manzanola and addressed Student Body.
- May 9..... Visited schools at Vroman and Rocky Ford, Colo.
- May 10.... Attended Parent-Teacher Association meeting at Petersburg and delivered address.
- May 11.... Visited Arvada, Colo., and addressed High School students and Teachers' Training Class.
- May 13.... Attended Meeting of Legislative Committee at Metropole Hotel—Colorado Education Association.
- May 14.... Delivered address St. Paul's M. E. Church.
- May 18.... Visited Gypsum, and Eagle. Delivered address at Eagle.
- May 19, 20... Visited schools at Hugo and delivered address.
- May 24.... Visited Julesburg. Attended 8th Grade Commencement and delivered address.
- May 29.... Attended meeting of Parent-Teacher Association and delivered address—Metropole Hotel luncheon.
- May 31.... Attended Dedication of Arapahoe Building at Arapahoe, Colo., and delivered address.

- June 2..... Attending meeting of W. C. T. U., Grant M. E. Church and delivered address.
- June 6..... Addressed teachers at Normal Institute, Golden.
- June 7..... Addressed teachers of second district Institute, Boulder.
- June 9..... Addressed Teachers Normal Institute No. 7, Pueblo.
- June 8..... Attended P. T. A. meeting at Petersburg, 8 P. M., and delivered address.
- June 12..... Addressed teachers of Normal District No. 6, Burlington.
- June 14..... Visited Greeley. Commencement at State Teachers College and delivered two addresses.
- June 19..... Addressed Teachers Third District Normal, North Side High School.
- June 22, 23... Attended Summer Conference of State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, and delivered address.
- June 27 to
- July 10..... Attended National Education Association in Boston. Delivered one address.
- July 20..... Attended Luncheon at Auditorium Hotel—Colorado Conference Social Work.
- July 21, 22... Visited La Junta schools and delivered address.
- July 26..... Attended meeting of W. C. T. U., Denver.
- Aug. 1..... Attended Picnic of Adult Blind, Washington Park.
- Aug. 8..... Addressed Teachers Normal Institute, Colorado Springs.
- Aug. 10..... Addressed Teachers Normal Institute, Brush.
- Aug. 16, 17... Visited Gunnison, Colo. Closing of summer term. Delivered address. Addressed Assembly. Also addressed teachers.
- Aug. 19..... Attended meeting of Child Welfare Bureau, Museum Building.
- Aug. 25..... Attended Summer Convocation at State Teachers College, Greeley, delivered address.
- Aug. 30..... Delivered Radio talk to Laramie, Wyo. Addressed teachers. Attended meeting of Child Welfare Legislation in Senate Chamber.
- Aug. 31..... Delivered radio talk over state.
- Sept. 2..... Visited Boulder. Exercises of special commencement at University. Delivered address.
- Sept. 13..... Addressed High School students at Estes Park.
- Sept. 18..... Attended meeting of Advisory Committee on Child Welfare—Senate Chamber.
- Sept. 27..... Visited schools at Pueblo and delivered two addresses.
- Sept. 28..... Visited schools at Walsenburg and delivered address.
- Sept. 29, 30... Visited schools at Trinidad. Teachers' Federation of Las Animas County and delivered two addresses.
- Oct. 2..... Presentation of Superior Plate at Boxelder School, Fort Collins, Colo.
- Oct. 5, 6..... Visited schools at Craig. Attended P. T. A. meeting. Addressed Student Body, Parent Teacher Association and the public at night.
- Oct. 7..... Visited schools at Steamboat Springs, Hayden, Craig. Delivered three addresses.
- Oct. 9..... Visited schools at Meeker and delivered address.
- Oct. 10, 11... Visited schools at Meeker and addressed High School students.
- Oct. 17..... Attended banquet P. T. A., Community Church Hall, Denver.
- Oct. 18..... Addressed Student Body, State Teachers College, Greeley, in morning. Addressed public at Bronwell Hall, and attended luncheon of Rotarians.
- Oct. 20..... Visited Fruitdale, Colo., and delivered address.

- Oct. 23, 28... Visited schools at Ordway, Las Animas, Rocky Ford, Trinidad, Walsenburg. Delivered six educational addresses.
- Nov. 8..... Attended meeting of Legislative Committee of Colorado Education Association at 8 P. M. Metropole Hotel.
- Nov. 23..... Attended luncheon of Denver Civic and Commercial Association.
- Dec. 2..... At 9:30 A. M. Attended meeting of Child Welfare Bureau.
- Dec. 2..... At 10 o'clock A. M. Meeting of State Board of Examiners.
- Dec. 6..... Attended meeting of Auditing Board for the apportioning of one-twentieth mill appropriation for educational institutions.
- Dec. 10..... Attended meeting of representatives of different State Library Commissions, State Library.
- Dec. 13..... Attended meeting of Colorado Farmers Congress, State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.
- Dec. 20..... Attended meeting of State Library Commissioners in State Library.
- Dec. 28..... Attended meeting of Colorado Educational Council—Senate Chamber.
- Dec. 29..... Attended meeting of Child Welfare Board—State Museum Building.



## MULTIGRAPH WORK

The stenographic work of the department of public instruction has become so extensive that it is impossible to do all that is required with the assistance that is afforded; therefore much of it has been done in the multigraphing department.

This has proven most satisfactory in every particular, since the work turned out by the multigraphing department is clearly, correctly and quickly done; and those who have it in charge have proven most efficient and willing to render this service.

No department in the State House feels a deeper appreciation and gratification for the service rendered than the department of public instruction.

If this help were not given to the department it would be impossible to send out as much work as is necessary for the furthering of educational advantages in this state.

Multigraphing work done for this Department during the year 1921:

### Certification work:

Letter of certification rules, two pages.....	3,460
Teaching experience blanks.....	2,000
Letter of congratulation to applicants.....	228
State diploma application blanks.....	1,500
Registrar's blanks.....	1,600
Notice of certificate fee increase.....	100
Copy of Par. 5, H. B. 440.....	100
List of normal institutes, two pages.....	200
Normal institute applicant blanks.....	825
	10,013

### Circular letters to county superintendents and others on various subjects .....

various subjects .....	1,585
Minimum salary letter.....	350
Examination questions and answers.....	2,675
Notices concerning supplies.....	1,900
Application cards for teaching positions.....	1,300
Spelling contest lists.....	900
Postals, notice of prices.....	535

Grand Total .....19,258

Multigraphing work done for this Department during the year 1922:

Certification letter of rules, two pages.....	4,000
Letter of congratulation to applicants.....	200
Circular letters to county superintendents and others on various subjects.....	2,380
Postals with various notices.....	450
Spelling contest letter and lists.....	975
List of accredited high schools.....	150
Programs of county supt. meetings.....	700
Oratorical contest letters.....	175
Rules in regard to high schools, two pages.....	100
Lists of cabinet members, state officials.....	100
Summer schools.....	100
Normal institute reports and forms.....	300
Miscellaneous lists.....	600
Six sets of exam. papers, 25 each.....	150
Preliminary bar examinations.....	200
Teachers' information blanks.....	1,000
Recommendations blanks for eminent service.....	100
Letter to county treasurers.....	75

Total .....11,506

## SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING 1921

Normal Institute.....	82
Life .....	112
Second five year state.....	12
First five year state.....	137
Temporary non-renewable .....	184
Dental .....	1
Preliminary Bar .....	5
Total .....	533

## SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED UP TO JAN. 5, 1923

Normal Institute.....	36
Life .....	54
Second five year state.....	29
First five year state.....	179
Temporary non-renewable .....	244
Dental .....	1
Preliminary Bar .....	46
Eminent service .....	15
Total .....	604

## THE STATE COURSE OF STUDY

The State Course of Study was carefully prepared with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Officers and a number of Colorado educators, and has proven to be an indispensable help to the teachers of the state.

The advantages of a graded course of study are conceded by everyone. It gives uniformity throughout the state, makes a better and more effective organization, gives a clearly defined objective for both teachers and pupils, furnishes a means for measuring progress and lends unquestionable advantages.

Copies of the State Course of Study were furnished the county superintendents in sufficient number to supply each teacher with a copy. The law provides that every school room in the state, in both rural and graded schools, must be given a copy of the State Course of Study, which becomes the property of the school district.

Denver, Colorado, November 30, 1922.

HON. KATHERINE L. CRAIG,  
State Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
State Librarian, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Miss Craig: I herewith present for your consideration a report of the activities and expenditures of the Colorado State Library for the biennial year of nineteen twenty-one and twenty-two.

A great number of patrons daily consult reference material in the Library, which contains much which is invaluable to the public and which is practically not duplicated by any other library in the State. The Legislative Reference Department was especially helpful during the meeting of the General Assembly.

The United States Patents books and periodicals, and the Congressional records and reports are much in demand. Books and magazines on current topics are requested daily, while histories, biographies and genealogies are in constant demand.

The great need is more room, better equipment, more assistants, and an adequate appropriation for maintenance, thereby making possible the purchase of many valuable books, and the binding of many magazines.

An invoice of all books in the Library is being made, but is still incomplete. However, much is in typewritten copy and can be consulted at any time.

I have the pleasure to report having attended the meetings of the Colorado Library Association, both in nineteen twenty-one and in nineteen twenty-two. The first meeting was held in Denver, the second in Fort Collins. Both meetings were very inspirational and many helpful discussions were heard. During this biennial I have visited and studied the methods of seven of the best libraries in the State; besides having taken advantage of the great opportunity I had to peep into the Milwaukee Public Library, and the great University of Chicago Libraries during my vacation in the summer of nineteen twenty-two. During the same week I visited the "John Crerar," the Newberry, and the Chicago Public Libraries, all of which I found most helpful and interesting. During the week of July third to eighth I visited the Wisconsin State Library, and studied the methods used there. I also attended lectures given by the "Library Summer School" of the University of Wisconsin, and, in connection with this course, visited the State University Library with its wonderful Historical Department. My week in Madison was filled with work and interest.

The following is a statement of books recorded and catalogued during the biennial:

236 volumes from the library of the late Senator Henry M. Teller, which was a gift to the State Library in 1919, has been classified and is being catalogued. This very valuable collection contains works on Sociology, Natural Science, Useful Arts, and Biographies.

A collection of Civil War records of 247 volumes has been classified and is being catalogued with several new and very valuable additions to this division.

There have been classified and accessioned 161 volumes which were gifts from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This collection embraces publications on International Law, Intercourse and Education, Economics and History, and the Year Book which is a complete catalog. Forty-three of these books have been added to this biennial.

The following is a report in detail of the classification of books, and the financial report.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE PARKER HYDER,  
Assistant State Librarian.

## AMOUNT EXPENDED

	1921	1922
Newspaper subscriptions .....	\$46.00	\$39.40
Magazine subscriptions .....	56.00	68.50
Books purchased .....	127.50	92.55
Library supplies .....	15.00	28.25
Office supplies and printing.....	119.11	35.20
Stamps and U. S. postal cards.....	31.00	23.00
Express charges .....	5.06	13.27
Library Association dues.....	.....	5.00
Binding .....	.....	46.00
Transferred to Dept. of Education.....	.....	50.00
Total .....	\$399.67	\$401.17
Appropriation .....	\$400.00	\$400.00
Amount Expended .....	399.67	401.17
Balance .....	\$0.33	
Amount expended over appropriation.....		\$1.17

## GENERAL WORKS

New International Encyclopedias Vol's 21-22, 23 (purchased).  
 Webster's New International Dictionary, 1921 edition (purchased),  
 Bibliography of American Aeronautics, National Advisory Com-  
 mission (gift).  
 New International Year Book, 1920 (purchased).  
 New International Year Book, 1921 (purchased).

## PHILOSOPHY

Development of Character (gift of author).....Oscar Newfang  
 Memoirs. National Academy of Sciences (gift).  
 Memory. International Education Series (gift of author)....David Kay  
 Proceedings of the 15th International Congress against Alco-  
 holism (gift).  
 Christ Among the Cattle (gift by the Ed.).  
 The Prohibition Movement (gift).....Percey Andrae  
 A Rational View (purchased).....Wilber Thomas

## RELIGION

The Jew and American Ideals (gift of author).....John Spargo  
 History of a Lie (gift of author).....Herman Bernstein  
 Index to Colonial and State Records of N. C. (exchange),  
 Stephen B. Weeks  
 The Great Controversy between Christ and Satan (gift of  
 author) .....E. G. White  
 Aspects of the Jewish Power in the U. S. (gift) Dearborn  
 Independent.

## SOCIOLOGY

War Time Control of Distribution of Foods (gift of author),  
 A. N. Merritt  
 Port of Boston (gift of author).....E. J. Clapp  
 Port of Hamburg (gift of author).....E. J. Clapp  
 Child Welfare Work in Colorado (gift of author).....W. H. Slingerland  
 The Commercial Possibilities of South Africa (gift of National  
 Foreign Trade Council).  
 Facts and Figures of Auto Industry (gift National Auto Cham-  
 ber of Commerce).

Journals of H. of R. of Mass., 1715-1717 (State exchange).  
 Journals of H. of R. of Mass., 1718-1720 (State exchange).  
 Pan-American Scientific Conf. (gift of U. S. Government).....J. B. Scott  
 Economic Causes of Modern War (gift of U. S. Government),  
 John Blakeless  
 Revolutionary Radicalism, 4 Vol's New York State (exchange).  
 Proceedings of Hague Peace Conference, Vol's 1 & 2 (gift  
 of Carnegie Endowment for Int. Peace).  
 Writings of Thomas Jefferson, 20 Vol's (purchased).  
 Federal Convention, 3 Vol's (purchased).....Max Ferrand  
 Second Pan-American Scientific Congress Proceedings, 11 Vol's  
 gift U. S. Gov.)  
 Discipline of the School (purchased).....F. M. Morehouse  
 The Immigrant Press and its Control. (Americanization  
 Studies) .....R. E. Park  
 The French and English Technical Dictionary (purchased),  
 C. de Witt Wilcox  
 The Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans School (exchange), Penn-  
 sylvania State.  
 Women's National War Relief Ass'n. Report (gift).....Helen M. Gould  
 Women's Irvington Aux. Report (gift).....Helen M. Gould  
 Proceedings 45th Annual Session National Conference on So-  
 cial Work (gift) Colorado Board of Charities.  
 Proceedings 46th Annual Session National Conference on So-  
 cial Work, (gift) Colorado Board of Charities.

#### GIFTS FROM CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Year Book, 1920.  
 Year Book, 1921.  
 Official Statements of War Aims and Peace Proposals.  
 Autonomy and Federation within the British Empire Domin-  
 ions.  
 Project Relative to a Court of Arbitral Justice.  
 Project of a Permanent Court of International Justice.  
 Documents on the First Hague Conference.  
 Great Britain, Spain and France versus Portugal.  
 Notes on Sovereignty, by.....Robert Lansing  
 Future of International Law.....L. Oppenheim  
 The Consortium.  
 Outer Magnolia.  
 Shantung.  
 Korea.  
 Manchuria.  
 Sino-Japanese Negotiations of 1915.  
 Limitations of Armaments.....W. H. Wehberg  
 Treaties for the Advancement of Peace.  
 Treaties of 1887-1889 and 1828 Between U. S. and Russia.....J. E. Scott  
 U. S. of America Study in International Organization.  
 Government War Contracts.....J. F. Crowell  
 Negro Migration During the War.  
 Allied Shipping Control.....J. A. Salter  
 Economic and Social History of the World War.....J. T. Shotwell  
 War Government of the British Dominions.....A. B. Keith  
 Government Control and Operation of Industries in Great Brit-  
 ain and United States in World War.  
 Hague Conferences of 1899-1907, (Index Vol.).  
 Treaties and Agreements with China, 1894-1919, "Manchu  
 period."  
 Treaties and Agreements with China, 1894-1919, "In Repub-  
 lican period."  
 Hague Conference of 1907, Vol's 1, 2, 3.....J. B. Scott



Speeches Incident to the Visit of P. C. Knox, in the countries of the Caribbean Sea.....	
War and Armament Loans of Japan.....	Ushiburo Kobiaska
Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of British Over Sea Dominions .....	E. Porritt
Manual of Archive Administration.....	H. Jenkinson
Economic Development in Denmark.....	H. Westgaard
Cotton Control Board.....	H. D. Henderson
The Holy Alliance.....	W. P. Cresson

#### GIFTS FROM CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR ADVANCEMENT TEACHING

Justice and the Poor.....	R. H. Smith
Professional Preparation of Teachers for the American Public School .....	Learned & Bagley
Training for the Public Profession of the Law.....	A. Z. Reed
Third Annual Report of the President and Treasurer.	
Fourteenth Annual Report of the President and Treasurer.	
Fifteenth Annual Report of the President and Treasurer.	
Sixteenth Annual Report of the President and Treasurer.	

#### PHILOLOGY

Dictionary of the English Language.....	J. E. Worcester
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#### NATURAL SCIENCE

Origin of Modern Calculating Machines (gift of author).....	J. A. V. Turck
Academic Algebra (gift of Pub. Co., Ginn & Co., Boston)	Breman & Smith
Report of the Condition of Seal Life of the Poribilof Islands (gift) U. S. Treasury.	
Proceedings of Washington Academy, 13 Vol's (gift).	

#### USEFUL ARTS

Autology (gift of author).....	E. R. Moras
Power of the Alumnae (gift).....	Annette Allison
History of the Art of Table Setting (gift).....	C. Q. Murphey
Dictionary of Medical Science.....	Robley Duqlison
Proceedings American Forest Congress (gift of Publisher).	
Outspinning the Spider (gift).....	J. K. Mulford

#### FINE ARTS

Bahai Temple (gift).....	C. M. Remy
Mashrah Description of the Bahai Temple (gift).....	C. M. Remy

#### LITERATURE

Dry Points (gift).....	H. M. Hoyt
Selected Works of Rudyard Kipling, 3 vol's (gift).....	Edith W. Smith
The Holy Cross and Other Tales (purchased).....	Eugene Field
The House (purchased).....	Eugene Field
Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac (purchased).....	Eugene Field
Poems of Childhood (purchased).....	Eugene Field
A Little Book of Profitable Tales (purchased).....	Eugene Field
Echoes from the Sabine Farm (purchased).....	Eugene Field
Second Book of Verse (purchased).....	Eugene Field
Sharps & Flats, vol. 1 (purchased) .....	Eugene Field
Sharps & Flats, vol. 2 (purchased) .....	Eugene Field
Songs and Other Verse (purchased).....	Eugene Field
A Little Book of Western Verse.....	Eugene Field

## HISTORY

- Soldiers and Sailors of France in the American War of Independence (gift of author).....Joachim Merlant  
 History of the 89th Division, U. S. A. (gift of author).....C. H. English, Jr.  
 The Great War (gift of author).....G. H. Allen and others  
 History of the Yankee Division (gift of author).....H. A. Benwell  
 New England in France (gift of author).....E. G. Taylor  
 The First Century of Piqua, Ohio (gift of author).....J. C. Raynor  
 Delaware Archives, Military Index (gift Delaware Archives Commission).  
 Who's Who in America, Vol's 10 and 11 (purchased).  
 Report of the Illinois Centennial Commission (State exchange).  
 Illinois Centennial Publications in 1818 (State exchange).  
 Centennial History of Illinois Vol's 1, 2, 4, 5 (State exchange).  
 Illinois Historical Collections, Vol's 14 and 15 (State exchange).  
 Index to Colonial & State Records N. C.  
 Campaigning in Cuba (gift).....Geo. Kennen  
 Through Three Centuries (gift).....J. L. Rosenberger  
 Portrait and Biographical Cyclopedia of Denver and Vicinity, (gift) Wheeler Publishing Co.  
 The Illinois Country, 1673-1888 (gift).....C. W. Alvord  
 Illinois in 1818 (gift).....S. J. Buck  
 The Frontier State, 1818 to 1848 (gift).....T. G. Pease  
 The Area of the Civil War (gift).....A. C. Cole  
 The Industrial State, 1870-1893 (gift).....Bogart & Thompson  
 Modern Commonwealth, 1893-1918 (gift).....Bogart & Mathews  
 My Story of the War (purchased).....M. A. Livermore  
 History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.....R. L. Stewart  
 Annual Report of the Adjutant General, 1865, Pennsylvania.  
 Annual Report of the Adjutant General, 1866, Pennsylvania.  
 The Gates of Janus (gift).....William Carter  
 Celebration of the Celebration of the Settlement of Suffield, Conn. (gift), Suffield Ex. Committee.  
 The Outlook for the Philippines (gift).....C. E. Russell  
 The Cornerstone of Philippine Independence (gift).....T. B. Harrison  
 The Outline of History (purchased).....H. G. Wells  
 Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery D (gift).....G. C. Sumner  
 Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery H (gift).....Earl Tenner  
 Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery B (gift).....J. H. Rhodes  
 Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery A (gift).....T. M. Aldrich  
 Rhode Island Light Volunteers, 12th Regiment (gift), P. E. Tillinghast and others  
 Rhode Island Light Volunteers, 1862, 9th & 10th Regiment, W. A. Spicer  
 Rhode Island Light Volunteers, 7th Regiment, Civil War, W. P. Hopkins  
 New Era Atlas of the World (purchased).....C. S. Hammond & Co.  
 The Jewish Chaplain in France (gift).....Rabbi L. J. Levinge

## BIOGRAPHY

- Life and Times of S. T. Mason (gift of author).....L. T. Mason  
 Life and Letters of Nathan Smith (gift of author).....E. A. Smith  
 Education of Henry Adams, an Autobiography (purchased).  
 Life of John Marshall, 3 Vol's (purchased).....A. J. Beveridge  
 Henry Bowen Anthony. A Memorial (gift) State of Rhode Island.  
 Recollections (gift by author).....D. N. Camp  
 On exchange—Law Books and Reports sent to Law Library, 1921.....218  
 Law Books and Reports sent to Law Library, 1922..... 66

## UNITED STATES DOCUMENTS RECEIVED

	1921	1922	Total
Cloth bound volumes, miscellaneous.....	194	79	273
"    "    "    United States Congress.....	162	22	184
Paper binding.....	78	102	180
Periodicals and pamphlets.....	2,200	1,927	4,127
	2,634	2,130	4,764

U. S. documents, special class.....	66
U. S. Congress.....	22
Carnegie Institution (paper bound).....	10
Naval War College.....	13
Rockefeller Institute.....	9

120

## FROM STATES ON EXCHANGE ACCOUNT

State	Cloth Bound		Paper		Pamphlets		1921	1922
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922		
Alabama.....		122						
Arizona.....	3		28		14	49		
California.....	4	16	6		14	18		
Colorado.....	9	23	32		31	61		
Colorado sent out for ex- change with other states.....							817	814
Connecticut.....	36	19	14	1	15	1		
Delaware.....	2	17						
Florida.....		12						
Idaho.....	2	7						
Illinois.....	14	20	24		37	74		
Indiana.....	5	12	16		25	129		
Iowa.....	8	2	8		6	5		
Kansas.....	1	7	27	40	46	100		
Kentucky.....	10	2	7					
Maine.....	10	2		7				
Maryland.....	3	7	2	1				
Massachusetts.....	3		17	4				
Michigan.....	20		8	2	35	29		
Minnesota.....	17	15	10			6		
Mississippi.....	11	5						
Missouri.....	6	5				8		
Montana.....			6					
Nebraska.....	6	13	2		11	108		
New Hampshire.....	2	2	6			4		
New Jersey.....	9	4	4			1		
New Mexico.....	2	4						
New York.....	31	57	14		59	36		
North Carolina.....	4	4				16		
North Dakota.....		4	4					
Ohio.....	4	14	8					
Oklahoma.....	9	2				24		
Oregon.....		2	31		32	54		
Pennsylvania.....	19	8	11		17	46		
Rhode Island.....	17	26	15		13			
South Carolina.....		2				13		
South Dakota.....	18	4	22		9	13		
Texas.....	19	2	27		118	115		
Vermont.....	4	5	3					
Virginia.....	1	6	3		5	1		
Washington.....	3	4			3	1		
West Virginia.....	2	3			5	37		
Wisconsin.....	11	6	27		14	92		
Wyoming.....	1	1	1		2	11		
Total.....	326	466	387	55	511	1,042	817	814

Magazines and books circulated to employees and through the Rest

Room.....	486
Books loaned to the blind.....	382
Reports sent to other states on exchange.....	1,631
Reports sent to Schools and Universities.....	4

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE PARKER HYDER,  
Assistant State Librarian.



## STATE TEACHER FOR ADULT BLIND

Mrs. Jennie Caward Jackson

### PLACES VISITED DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS

Pueblo, Avondale, Canon City, Salida, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes, Leadville, Eagle, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Larkspur, Monte Vista, Alamosa, Denver, Edgewater, Englewood, Littleton and Golden. Besides visiting and helping many pupils of former years, I called upon one hundred and twenty-seven blind people for the first time and made fruitless attempts to find thirty-seven others.

### SALES AND EXHIBITS

Sales were held in Denver and the State Fair in Pueblo in 1921 and in Colorado Springs, Alamosa and Monte Vista in 1922. \$309.60 were realized from these sales and the money was paid to the twelve women and eight men who made the work, each receiving the full price of his articles which were sold. An exhibit of the work of the blind was also held in the Colorado Products Exhibit at the City Auditorium at Denver, October 31 and November 1, 1922.

In June, 1921, I attended the Biennial Convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind held in Vinton, Iowa.

In the biennial period, I have given personal instructions to eighty people besides mailing instructions in reading to four others. Some have only taken instructions in reading while a number have received instructions in from one to three other lines of work. Of the eighty who received instructions, fifty-six succeeded in the work undertaken and one more will probably succeed with further assistance. Twenty-three gave up the work undertaken—thirteen because they were really unable to learn, ten were either indifferent or had to give up the work because of illness and at least a part of these may resume the work at another time.

13 learned to read Braille.

6 learned to write Braille.

3 pupils of the year before were given further help in New York Point.

2 who learned to read Braille also learned to read New York Point.

23 learned to read Moon Type.

9 learned rake knitting.

5 learned crocheting.

4 learned crocheting.

4 learned netting.

4 learned knitting on needles.

10 learned to use self-threading needles.

10 New York Point readers were furnished with literature from which to learn Revised Braille.

1 young man in Alamosa has been taught to read Revised Braille by Miss Evelyn Tozier who has kindly given her time to this work.

### SUMMARY

Number of calls made upon blind.....	1,436
Number of lessons in reading.....	734
Number of lessons in embossed writing.....	133
Number of lessons in pencil writing.....	10
Number of lessons in typewriting.....	4
Number of lessons in chocheting.....	75
Number of lessons in bead work.....	3
Number of lessons in netting.....	31
Number of lessons in rake knitting.....	44
Number of lessons in knitting.....	12
Total number of lessons.....	1,046
Total number books sent out.....	521
Total lots of supplies sent out.....	235
Value of supplies sold.....	\$286.27
Value of work sold for the blind.....	309.60

## EXPENSES

	1921	1922
Telephone .....	\$ 34.81	\$ 26.87
Traveling expenses .....	656.59	669.38
Postage stamps .....	10.00	17.00
Stationery .....	7.25	5.75
Supplies .....	111.19	24.20
Automobile .....		340.94
Printing biennial reports. ....	69.03	
Embossed literature .....	456.08	57.58
Incidentals .....	8.30	11.15
Total paid out.....	\$1,353.25	\$1,152.87

## COLORADO BLIND BENEFIT COMMISSION

During the biennial period closing on November 30, fifty meetings were held at the State Capitol, the most of them attended by the full Commission. In several instances applicants were brought before the Commission and examined personally in order to justify their claims, all of which has been of value to the Commission in its deliberations.

After the most rigid investigation personally conducted, the Secretary is of the opinion that the gross amount of \$300 per annum is wholly inadequate for the maintenance of the most of the blind beneficiaries, especially as regards those at the head of dependent families and who have no working capacity, as well as the single unfortunates who have passed the period of natural usefulness.

## RECORD OF THE BLIND BENEFIT COMMISSION

Cases filed since beginning, Jan. 1, 1919 .....	1,035
Males .....	617
Females .....	418
Over 60—	
Males .....	434
Females .....	289
Over 90—	
Males .....	10
Females .....	7
Over 100—	
Males .....	1
Females .....	1
Married—	
Males .....	156
Females .....	236
Applicants totally blind .....	410
Applicants practically blind .....	625
Applicants granted \$300 per annum .....	807
Applicants granted \$240 per annum .....	6
Applicants granted \$150 per annum .....	3
Applicants granted less per annum .....	13
Deaths recorded .....	65
Cases disallowed .....	32
Under suspension .....	8
Cases filed in past biennial period .....	285
Cases pending .....	19
Salary for two years .....	\$600.00
Expenses for two years.....	368.49

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. LUTE WILCOX,  
Secretary.

## REPORT OF CHILD WELFARE BUREAU DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Room 322 State Museum Building, Denver, Colorado

Biennial Period, 1921-1922

### CHILD WELFARE BUREAU BOARD OF CONTROL

Miss Katherine L. Craig, Ex-Officio, Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. William Ramsey, Chairman, Denver, Colorado.

Mr. R. J. Walters, Vice Chairman, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

Miss Emily Griffith, Secretary, Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Inez Johnson Lewis, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mr. Royce Reed Long, Greeley, Colorado.

Mrs. Estelle N. Mathews, Executive Secretary, Denver, Colorado.

Educational Division—Sheppard-Towner Act: Mrs. Florence E. Dick, Director, Denver, Colorado.

Nursing Division—Sheppard-Towner Act: Miss Ella M. Livsey, Supervisor, State Board of Health, Denver, Colorado.

Office Secretary, Miss Sarah Jane Knox, Denver, Colorado.

### MEDICAL ADVISORY STAFF

Dr. Robert Packard, Chairman

Dr. Robert Packard, Orthopedist

Dr. T. E. Carmody, Oral Surgery

Dr. Hiram R. Stilwell, Optometrist

Dr. F. P. Gengenbach, Pediatrician

### ADVISORY COUNCIL

Representatives from:

State Board of Health.

Red Cross.

Camp Fire Girls.

Colorado Tuberculosis Association.

Woman's Club.

Colorado Sunday School Association.

Colorado Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association.

Colorado Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

Colorado Charities and Corrections.

Colorado W. C. T. U.

### COUNTY BUREAUS

Boulder County Child Welfare Bureau—Mrs. Val Fisher, Boulder.

El Paso County Child Welfare Bureau—Mrs. Inez Johnson Lewis, Colorado Springs.

Garfield County Child Welfare Bureau—Mrs. Gretta Pottenger, Glenwood Springs.

Jefferson County Child Welfare Bureau—Mrs. Lou Gillard, Wheatridge.

Larimer County Child Welfare Bureau—Miss Emma T. Wilkins, Fort Collins.

Las Animas County Child Welfare Bureau—Mrs. Julian Erion, Trinidad.

Logan County Child Welfare Bureau—Miss Flora Allison, Sterling.

Mesa County Child Welfare Bureau—Miss Emma Wadsworth, Grand Junction.

Morgan County Child Welfare Bureau—Mrs. Blanch May Young, Fort Morgan.

Otero County Child Welfare Bureau—Mr. R. M. Tirey, La Junta.

Pueblo City Municipal Child Welfare Bureau—Mr. E. H. Weitzel, Chairman; Miss Miriam Dawley, Director.

Sedgwick County Child Welfare Bureau—Mrs. Shroeder, Julesburg.

Summit County Child Welfare Bureau—Mrs. Carrie Richardson.

Weld County Child Welfare Bureau—Miss Anna Henry, Greeley.

The Child Welfare Bureau ceased field work from December 1, 1920, until May 1 on account of lack of funds. The Bureau office staff was reduced to the Secretary, Mrs. Estelle N. Mathews, who attended to all correspondence, sent out all literature, spoke at nearby meetings and carried on the general administrative work.

From May 1, 1921, the Board of Control appointed Estelle N. Mathews, Executive Secretary, and Mrs. Florence E. Dick, Assistant Secretary. Offices were moved from the State Museum to 517 Kittredge Building. A general council of all state agencies doing child welfare work was called in the office and those attending agreed to act as an Advisory Council to this Bureau. Those attending were: State Board of Health, Red Cross, Colorado Tuberculosis Association, Camp Fire Girls, Colorado Parent-Teacher Association, and the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

On December 17, 1921, Governor Oliver H. Shoup designated the Child Welfare Bureau as the organization in this state to carry out the plans of the Sheppard-Towner Act which became a Federal Law November 23, 1921, and for which a Federal Appropriation was made late in March, 1922.

The Federal Board accepted the plans for work in Colorado submitted by the Child Welfare Bureau, September 18, 1922.

September 18, 1922, \$7,500.00 of the National funds was deposited in the State Treasury of Colorado to finance the work for the Promotion of the Welfare and Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy. Mrs. Fred Dick was employed as Educational Director; Miss Ella Livsey was employed as State Supervisor of Nurses under the direction of the State Board of Health jointly with the Child Welfare Bureau; Miss Sarah Jane Knox was employed as stenographer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

Under Section 1 of our law for "Wiser and Better Trained Parenthood," the Bureau endeavored through a state wide Child Welfare Week to instruct mothers in the care of themselves and their children.

439 letters were sent to presidents of Parent-Teacher Associations announcing the proclamation of the governor creating a Child Welfare Week.

400 letters of instruction on How to Hold a Child Health Conference.  
1,470 health conference blanks, etc.

262 letters to newspapers for publicity purposes.

As a result Baby Conferences were held in: Englewood, Arapahoe County; Denver, Denver County; Golden, Jefferson County; Arvada, Jefferson County; Evergreen, Jefferson County; Rocky Ford, Otero County; Durango, La Plata County; Fort Collins, Larimer County; Trinidad, Las Animas County, and Fort Morgan, Morgan County.

2. Bring into closer relation the home and the school. Through literature and lectures parent and teacher groups have been instructed in the care of the child of the preschool age as well as the school age.

Twenty-six Teachers Institutes were attended by representatives from the Bureau who spoke on Child Welfare. These institutes were attended in 1921-1922.

Drafted and presided over Child Welfare Division of State Conference of Social Workers.

Assisted in three community health conferences in connection with Colorado University, State Board of Health and Colorado Tuberculosis Association.

Met with County Health Officers.

Four county teachers meetings were addressed on the preschool child.

### 3. Americanization:

Upon every occasion in speaking before teachers groups, we have appealed for a governing student body teaching civics first hand in such a simple and comprehensive way the children have the principles of good citizenship deeply rooted and lasting.

Arrangements were made through the Daughters of Veterans to present four flags to rural schools with the proper flag raising ceremonies for such an occasion.

Section 4. Daily conferences have been held in the office, correspondence cared for, literature distributed from Federal Children's Bureau, Iowa State University, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, State University, and State Agricultural College.

750 pamphlets on Prenatal Care, Infant Care, Child Care, Malnutrition, The Growing Child, Every Child in School, School Lunches, etc., were sent from the Bureau.

984 names of mothers were sent to Federal Children's Bureau.

2,594 pamphlets on Prenatal, Infant, Child Care and on Malnutrition were sent from Federal Children's Bureau.

4,500 posters printed in English on the necessity of Birth Registration sent to Registrars.

2,500 posters printed in Spanish on the necessity of Birth Registration sent to Registrars.

2,384 Birth record notification cards were sent out to parents.

Section 5. Conferences were called for promotion of dental examinations in Denver and in the schools throughout the state and speakers were sent to the Annual Dental Conventions. Slides were used in twelve cities on "A Day in the Life of a Baby" with a lecture on babies' teeth.

Speakers on Child Welfare were sent to the State Medical Association each year.

As a result of a general health survey made through the sixty-three County Superintendents of schools the following reports were received:

Counties report.....	46	Health centers.....	22
Community nurse.....	17	School nurse.....	22
Physical inspection.....	24	Mental inspection.....	12
Dental inspection.....	17	Number mental defectives.....	8
Cases of family neglect.....	6		

Speakers on Child Welfare were sent to:

26 Institutes 1921-1922.

5 County Fairs.

State Parent-Teachers Association, Fort Collins, May 3, 1922.

State Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Pueblo.

State Federation Women's Clubs in Estes Park.

State Library Association in Fort Collins.

5 Baby Conferences—Rocky Ford, Fort Morgan, Las Animas, Grand Junction, and State Fair.

5 Women's Christian Temperance Unions.

56 Parent-Teacher Associations.

7 County Teachers Meetings.

Lions Clubs, Sterling.

3 Civic Clubs—La Junta, Durango, Gunnison.



- 7 Woman's Clubs—Pagosa Springs, La Junta, Rocky Ford, Saldia, Haxtun, Littleton and Denver.
- 6 County Community Days.
- 1 Colorado Made Goods Club.

Exhibits at:

Loveland, 2	Elizabeth	Pueblo
Limon	Las Animas	Byers
Grand Junction	Fountain	Fort Morgan
Rocky Ford	Castle Rock	

#### CASES HANDLED BY BUREAU

- 2 Children were adopted from the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.
- 1 Boy placed in the Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.
- 3 Children referred to State School for Blind.
- 2 Accepted.
- 1 Girl provided for by Kit Carson Health Officer, for operation on throat.
- 1 Case referred to Denver City Charities.
- 4 Families referred to Social Service Bureau.
- 2 Cases referred to State Home for Feeble Minded. Archuleta and Jefferson Counties.
- 8 Cases referred to County Child Welfare Bureaus.
- 4 Children referred to Custer, Otero, Baca and Kit Carson County Commissioners for expense of surgical care.
- 1 Case cared for by Girls Funds of the P. E. O.
- 70 Boys and girls individually investigated and recommended to care of physicians for physical defects.
- 1 Girl cared for in removal of eye and glass eye provided; Archuleta County.
- 1 Boy, recently operated on through the Bureau for paralysis, placed in school; Washington County
- 2 Girls and mother placed in State Home for Social Diseases; Phillips County
- 1 Girl placed in State Home for Social Diseases; El Paso County
- 1 Girl successfully operated for club feet; Bent County.
- 3 Boys operated for infantile paralysis; Washington, Otero, and El Paso Counties.
- 1 Boy cared for during diphtheria; Archuleta County.
- 1 Boy for tumor. X-Rayed and treated; Jefferson County.
- 23 Children referred to the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

These cases dealing with delinquency, desertion, cruelty or school attendance.

Many cases of surgical treatment are being held over owing to lack of finances in hospitalization.

One boy brought to Denver from Archuleta County for treatment of cataract and fitted with glasses.

One boy referred to Needlework Guild and outfitted to enter State Home for Blind.

Even a rough estimate of the services granted the Bureau by our staff of physicians would reach into the thousands of dollars.

The Children's Hospital has granted the Bureau rates on operating room and ward beds that make it possible to care for children a proper length of time.

The railroads have granted trip passes to all strictly charity cases that would amount to hundreds of dollars.

We have the full co-operation and backing of the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, The Church Convalescent Home, The Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association, and all other organizations carrying on welfare work for the physically defective child.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 1, 1920-NOVEMBER 30, 1922

Biennial Appropriation .....			\$8,000.00
Salaries—	1921	1922	Total
Executive Secretary .....	\$1,450.00	\$1,800.00	\$3,250.00
Assistant Secretary .....	300.00	450.00	750.00
Stenographer .....		350.00	350.00
Total Salaries .....	\$1,750.00	\$2,600.00	\$4,350.00
Board Expenses—			
Mrs. W. R. Ramsey .....	\$ 70.17	\$ 224.69	\$ 294.86
Dean T. C. McCracken .....	53.00	11.29	64.29
Miss Emily Griffith .....		2.65	2.65
Mrs. I. J. Lewis .....	71.85	76.45	148.30
Miss Katherine L. Craig .....	2.40		2.40
Mr. R. J. Walters .....	118.43	63.55	181.98
Mr. M. J. Stickel .....	15.00		15.00
Mr. R. R. Long .....		15.00	15.00
Total Board Expenses .....	\$ 330.85	\$ 393.63	\$ 724.48
Traveling Expenses—			
Mrs. Mathews .....	\$ 188.59	\$ 524.10	\$ 712.69
Mrs. Dick .....	13.75	61.82	75.57
Total Traveling Expenses .....	\$ 202.34	\$ 585.92	\$ 788.26
Office Expenses .....	\$1,452.01	\$ 420.45	\$1,872.46
Total .....	\$3,735.20	\$4,000.00	\$7,735.20

## CASH ACCOUNT, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, 1921

Deposited—			
Dec. 17, 1920, Cash in Bank .....		\$270.00	
Jan. 17, 1921, Cash for Stamps .....		5.00	
Feb. 23, 1921, Cash for Stamps and Mileage .....		15.52	
Mar. 4, 1921, Cash for Stamps and Mileage .....		36.12	
			\$326.64
Checks Drawn—			
Dec. 17, 1920, Inez J. Lewis .....	\$ 22.97		
W. H. Kistler .....	2.95		
Telephone Company .....	1.55		
Western Union .....	1.08		
Express .....	1.56		
Jan. 10, 1921, Secretary, December Salary .....	100.00		
Jan. 18, 1921, Secretary, November Salary .....	100.00		
Jan. 18, 1921, Sanders, Telephone .....	9.05		
Feb. 23, 1921, R. J. Walters .....	30		
Mar. 16, 1921, Telephone .....	7.68		
			.55
			\$247.69
Cash in Bank Dec. 1, 1922 .....			\$778.95

## CASH ACCOUNT, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, 1922

Cash in Bank Dec. 1, 1922 .....	\$ 83.75
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## INVENTORY

Mileage .....	\$ 45.95
Stamps .....	286.73
Printing .....	155.76
	\$488.44

Parent Teacher Associations:

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Parent Teacher Association, it was moved and seconded and unanimously adopted that the Chairman of Education be authorized to recommend to the various Parent Teacher Associations throughout the state, that they assist in establishing libraries in their respective schools for the purpose, not only for its educational advancement, but for assisting in the standardization of the schools for reclassification; therefore, as chairman of that committee, I am writing to urge your support in the establishment of these libraries.

Respectfully,

KATHERINE L. CRAIG,  
Chairman of Educational Committee of  
Parent Teacher Association.

January 9, 1922.

MISS KATHERINE L. CRAIG,  
State Capitol Building,  
Denver, Colo.

My dear Miss Craig: We take pleasure in making the following report:

On October 21, 1921, a letter was sent to each county superintendent (excepting Denver County), asking for a list of the teachers, so that organization literature might be sent to each school that did not have a Parent Teacher Association. Immediate and courteous replies were received from thirty-three superintendents.

In December another letter was sent to the twenty-nine superintendents that had not been heard from, calling their attention to the points allowed in your new course of study for a Parent Teacher Association, and again asking that we might assist in the organization work in their counties. Favorable answers have been received from six more superintendents, and undoubtedly we will hear from the rest.

We wish especially to call your attention to the active and efficient help given us by Miss Allison, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Songer, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Bachman, Miss Rimmer, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Odell and Mr. McClintock.

We wish to thank you for the promptness with which you sent out the letter regarding libraries in the schools. These letters are being read by our presidents at the open meetings, and we hope will meet with prompt action on the part of the Parent Teacher Association.

With many thanks for your interest in and co-operation with our work, we are,

Cordially yours,

COLORADO PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION,  
(Mrs. Henry) Rosina Vaughan Zimmerhackel, President.



## COLORADO PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION

The Colorado State Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Associations was organized May 3, 1907, with one association in Colorado Springs and eight in Denver. There are now 13 county councils, 478 local associations scattered throughout 55 counties of the state. The underlying principle of the organization is education. The organization is non-political, non-sectarian, and non-commercial. Regular meetings are held which seek to establish the right understanding between the home and school and to promote child welfare in the home, school, community, county, state and nation. Any adult in the community may become a member upon payment of annual dues. There are 16,000 members in Colorado.

The State Association maintains an office in the State Capitol Building and any one interested who wishes information may phone or write. Equal educational opportunities for every child in Colorado is the present aim.

The following standing committees are active in state work: Membership, By-Laws and Resolutions, Budget, Boys' Loan Fund, Printing, Press, Better Films, Education, Hygiene, Community Service and Americanism, Thrift, Dress and Social Activities, Courtesy, Ways and Means, Legislation, Music, Kindergarten, Country Life, Programs and Literature, Playgrounds, P. T. A. in Churches, Mothers' Study Circle, Child Welfare Magazine, Bulletin, Follow-up, and Pre-School Age, Children's Reading.

The Bulletin is a monthly news letter published by the State Association, containing a personal letter to the local presidents from the state president and items of interest and important notices.

The Boys' Loan fund was established in 1916 by the State Board to provide additional means for boys to continue in high school and college. Any worthy boy is eligible, and must have at least three recommendations, one of which must be from his last principal. The money is loaned on his personal note, without interest or collateral. Hundreds of boys have been helped and thousands of dollars have been put to this good use. The names of the boys are never made public. No money has ever yet been lost, and the record of these Loan Fund boys is truly a marvelous story. The fund is maintained by gifts from individuals, Parent Teacher Associations and other organizations and by memorials.

The Thrift chairman is offering \$75 in prizes for thrift and savings and in every way making the teaching of thrift attractive for the school children.

Much of the success of the past year in organization work is due to the co-operation of the county superintendents of schools. One county superintendent sent in a complete list of the teachers in her county with the request that literature and information be furnished each one of them regarding how to organize Parent Teacher Associations.

The State Superintendent of Schools brought many wandering P. T. A.'s into the fold of the State Association by giving two points toward standardization to schools which had an active parent teacher association affiliated with the State Association.

It is interesting to note that most of the funds raised by individual associations were expended for the school, books, playground equipment, trees, flowers, shrubbery, furniture for library and rest room, straws for milk, Victrolas, pianos, pictures, gymnasium equipment, rugs, records, parties, first aid kit, penants, costumes, hot lunches, lecture course, clinic expenses, song books, curtains, athletics, shoes. Funds were secured from entertainments of all kinds, sales of all kinds, suppers, socials, bazaars, donations, concerts, plays, picture shows, lectures, pageants, teas.

The work of this association is civic in its broadest and highest sense, and every man and woman who is interested in its aims is cordially invited to become a member and assist in the organized effort for a higher, nobler, national life, which can be obtained only through the individual home.

The State Association has recently issued a "Handbook of General Information about Parent Teacher Associations and Mothers Study Circles." It contains the best plan of organization, programs for a whole year, recommendations and suggestions, and an outline of a model P. T. A. meeting.

This very complete answer to all questions regarding Parent Teacher Associations can be obtained from the state office, 321 Museum Building.

## REPORT STATE SUPERVISOR OF RURAL SCHOOLS 1921-1922

The duties of this position were performed by Mr. Earle G. Morand from December 1, 1920, until December 1, 1921, when he resigned. During the year 1921, Mr. Morand visited 129 schools, standardizing, marking and advising on standardization requirements.

Upon assuming the duties of State Supervisor of Rural Schools December 1, 1921, my aim was to follow as nearly as possible the program so ably worked out by my predecessor; and after one year of service and practical experience in the work, I find no reason for any fundamental change of procedure. Your expressed wish that I devote my efforts especially to the assistance of the one-teacher school, and the inexperienced teacher, thereof, has been followed to the best of my ability. The immensity of this task appears appalling when one considers the area of the state and the remote inaccessibility of the schools where such help and support are most needed.

I wish especially to thank the county superintendents for their whole-hearted co-operation and help, as without their support the field work of the Rural Supervisor would be negligible.

During the past year I have visited over one-half the counties of the state, assisted in checking on standardization requirements, advised with teachers, school boards, parent teacher associations and health authorities. I have addressed the teachers at district institutes and local association meetings, school boards at county board meetings, and district meetings of pupils, patrons, teachers, parent teacher associations and other community activities over the state.

It is encouraging to note on all sides an awakening, sympathetic interest in the rural schools. Consolidation is proving to be the solution of the problems of the curriculum in rural districts, as under this plan, the schools are being graded, and the State Course of Study followed as successfully as in the city schools.

Some new rules for standardization have been prepared and sent out, with the result that new interest is being manifested, both in the buildings and grounds.

There are 3,665 rural school buildings in the state, in comparison with over 4,000 two years ago, showing how rapidly consolidation of districts is being effected.

I beg leave to submit the following recommendations:

1. A closer co-operation between the school boards of each county, that school equipment and text books may be more uniform.
2. A county supervisor for the one-teacher schools to work under the general direction of the county superintendent.
3. A county nurse to work in co-operation with the county board of health and the county superintendent.
4. A state school architect to advise with local boards of directors in the building and remodeling of schools.

Schools standardized and new plates ordered during the past two years by counties:

Adams, 10; Alamosa, 8; Arapahoe, 12; Archuleta, 2; Baca, 0; Bent, 8; Boulder, 12; Chaffee, 2; Cheyenne, 7; Clear Creek, 4; Conejos, 2; Costilla, 4; Crowley, 7; Custer, 1; Delta, 6; Denver, 0; Dolores, 0; Douglas, 6; Eagle, 7; Elbert, 4; El Paso, 4; Fremont, 7; Garfield, 0; Gilpin, 3; Grand, 0; Gunnison, 2; Hinsdale, 0; Huerfano, 7; Jackson, 0; Jefferson, 11; Kiowa, 3; Kit Carson, 7; Lake, 0; La Plata, 2; Larimer, 7; Las Animas, 9; Lincoln, 2; Logan, 22; Mesa, 0; Mineral, 0; Moffat, 4; Montezuma, 3; Montrose, 7; Morgan, 8; Otero, 16; Ouray, 0; Park, 0; Phillips, 19; Pitkin, 4; Prowers, 9; Pueblo, 21; Rio Blanco, 2; Rio Grande, 3; Routt, 4; Saguache, 3; San Juan, 1; San Miguel, 2; Sedgwick, 6; Summit, 2; Teller, 9; Washington, 11; Weld, 22; Yuma, 5.

Respectfully submitted,

KATHERINE C. POLLY.

# SUMMARY OF SALES OF STATE READING CIRCLE BOOKS FOR THE YEARS 1921-1922

Sets of Teachers' Reading Circle Books.....	750
Eighth grade book.....	850
Seventh grade book.....	550
Lower grades books.....	125

## READING CIRCLE BOOKS YEAR 1921-1922

Essentials of Good Teaching.....Turner	} Per Set, \$3.65
The Teaching of Geography.....Branom	
Americans All.....Heydric	

## ADDITIONAL READING

Dynamic Americanism—Hall.....	\$1.75
Stories of the Days Work—Davis & Gettchell.....	1.45
Modern American Plays—Baker.....	2.50
The Consolidated Rural School—Rapeer.....	3.25
The Class Room Teacher—Strayer & Englehardt.....	1.70
Elementary School Curriculum—Bonser.....	2.45
The Challenge of the Future—Usher.....	2.00
The Teacher's Story-Tellers Book—O'Grady & Troop.....	1.40
The Playground Book—Sperling.....	2.65

## PUPILS' READING CIRCLE BOOKS

### Seventh and Eighth Grades

Famous Leaders of Industry—Wildman.....	\$1.75
(Eighth Grade examination question on reading will be based on this book.)	

### Sixth Grade

Burgess Bird Book—Burgess.....	\$3.00
Sailing the Seas—Baldwin.....	1.15
Stories Pictures Tell (Book 6)—Carpeuter.....	.90

### Fifth Grade

Robin Hood and His Merry Men—Warren.....	\$0.85
Stories Pictures Tell (Book 5)—Carpenter.....	.85

### Fourth Grade

Stories Pictures Tell (Book 4)—Carpenter.....	\$0.80
Indian Legends Retold—Eastman.....	1.60

### Third Grade

Stories Pictures Tell (Book 3)—Carpenter.....	\$0.75
Near and Far Stories—Peck.....	.95

### Second Grade

Stories Pictures Tell (Book 2)—Carpenter.....	\$0.70
Rymes & Tales for Children—Blaisdell.....	1.00

### First Grade

Stories Pictures Tell (Book 1)—Carpenter.....	\$0.65
Nonsense Rhymes & Animal Stories—Deming.....	.75

## READING CIRCLE BOOK, YEAR 1922-1923

## TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE BOOKS

Literature of the World.....	Richardson & Owen	} Per Set \$5.15
Problems in American Democracy.....	Williamson	
Classroom Method and Management.....	Betts	
Silent and Oral Reading.....	Stone	

(Teachers' examination questions in reading will be based on these books.)

## PUPILS' READING CIRCLE BOOKS

## Eighth Grade

Story of Foods—Cressy.....	\$1.50
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(Eighth Grade examination questions in reading will be based on this book.)

## Seventh Grade

Work-a-Day Heroes—Fraser.....	\$1.50
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(Seventh Grade examination questions in reading will be based on this book.)

## Fifth and Sixth Grades

Animal Book—Burgess.....	\$3.00
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## Fourth Grade

Arabian Nights—Winston.....	\$1.25
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## Second and Third Grades

Mother Goose—Winston.....	\$0.80
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## First Grade

Teenie Weenies—Donahey & Baker.....	\$0.75
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The State Teachers College at Greeley, Colorado, will grant credit on a course in Current Educational Literature outlined by the college and based upon the Reading Circle Books. Other institutions of higher learning are also considering the granting of credit for such work.

## RULES GOVERNING THE STATE READING CIRCLE BOARD OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

1. The State Reading Circle, having originated in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1905, shall continue to function from and in connection with this department.

2. The board shall consist of five members, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, president ex-officio and four others, one of whom shall be a county superintendent.

3. These four members shall be appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in conference with the President of the State Teachers Association; two for four years and two for two years.

4. Two members shall be appointed in the year 1922 and said members shall hold office until January 15, 1925, and thereafter they shall be elected for a term of four years.

5. The other two members shall be appointed in the year 1922 and said members shall hold office until January 15, 1923, and thereafter they shall be elected for a term of two years.

6. If the term of the county superintendent expires, a vacancy shall be declared and a new appointment be made to fill the unexpired term.



7. The appointments on the board will be based upon personal qualifications, on scholarship, ability, judgment and literary attainments.
8. Service by the board shall be rendered without compensation.
9. The State Reading Circle Board shall meet at least once a year.
10. It shall be the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to file a report of the work of the State Reading Circle Board with the Board of Directors of the State Teachers' Association once a year.
11. A financial statement covering the expenditure of the one hundred dollars appropriated by the State Teachers' Association shall be filed with the Board of Directors.
12. The Reading questions given in the county examination will be based upon the Reading Circle books.
13. Applicants for state certificates are requested to read the State Reading Circle books.
14. The membership of the State Reading Circle Board may be increased only by four-fifths vote of the board itself.

#### RULES GOVERNING THE BOARD IN THE SELECTION OF BOOKS FOR THE READING CIRCLE

1. There shall be a meeting of the State Reading Circle Board during the first week of May of each year for the selection of the Reading Circle books.
2. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction as Chairman of this board shall notify book companies of the time set for such selection, and shall enclose a copy of these rules.
3. There shall be selected not more than four books. Professional, sociological, philosophical, historical and literary productions shall be the types of books considered.
4. Each member shall submit a list of books for consideration in the order of their preference. Upon the unanimous choice of any one book, it shall be declared adopted, provided that it meets with the majority vote of the board regarding price and binding.
5. The same method of procedure shall control the selection of the Pupils' Reading Circle books.
6. All books will be selected upon merit, and best adaptation to our needs.
7. If the board fails to make a choice, there shall be a second meeting at such time as may be designated by the board.
8. Books submitted for consideration will not be returned in case of no adoption.
9. Expenses of the Reading Circle Board must not exceed one hundred dollars as allowed by the State Teachers' Association.
10. Book companies having the adoptions for the teachers and the grades are expected to advertise as they desire.



## NORMAL INSTITUTES

### STATEMENT

The state is divided into thirteen normal institute districts.

A normal institute may be held annually for a term of not less than two weeks in each normal district of the state.

An executive committee of not more than three of their number is selected annually by the county superintendents of each institute district, who, with the advice and consent of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the State Normal School, determine the time and place of holding such normal institute, and select a conductor and instructor for the same.

The expense of the institute is met by the payment of one dollar registration fee from each person attending, and two dollars appropriated by the board of county commissioners for each person in attendance; also a fee of one dollar paid by each applicant for a teacher's certificate.

Five per cent. is added to the average standing in examination of teachers who attend the normal institute.

### RULES GOVERNING NORMAL INSTITUTE CERTIFICATES

#### Issued by the State Board of Examiners, Colorado

Written application must be made to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction by the person desiring the certificate.

Application must state lines of institute work for which the certificate is desired.

There are two classes of certificates issued: Conductors, and Instructors.

All applications must be filed with the State Board of Examiners before the first day of April.

Notify this office when position is secured.

Certificate issued on receiving appointment.

Certificate good for one year only.

### NORMAL INSTITUTE DISTRICTS

Normal Institute District No. 1—Sedgwick, Phillips, Logan, Yuma, Washington, Morgan counties.

Normal Institute District No. 2—Weld, Jackson, Larimer, Boulder counties.

Normal Institute District No. 3—Arapahoe, Denver, Adams counties.

Normal Institute District No. 4—Gilpin, Clear Creek, Jefferson counties.

Normal Institute District No. 5—Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Park, Teller counties.

Normal Institute District No. 6—Kit Carson, Lincoln, Cheyenne counties.

Normal Institute District No. 7—Fremont, Custer, Chaffee, Lake, Pueblo counties.

Normal Institute District No. 8—Kiowa, Crowley, Otero, Bent, Prowers, Baca counties.

Normal Institute District No. 9—Huerfano, Las Animas counties.

Normal Institute District No. 10—Saguache, Costilla, Conejos, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Mineral counties.

Normal Institute District No. 11—La Plata, Montezuma, Archuleta, Dolores, San Juan counties.

Normal Institute District No. 12—San Miguel, Ouray, Hinsdale, Mesa, Delta, Montrose, Gunnison counties.

Normal Institute District No. 13—Pitkin, Eagle, Summit, Garfield, Routt, Rio Blanco, Moffat, Grand counties.

## NORMAL INSTITUTE REPORTS, 1921

## DISTRICT 1

Held at Yuma, August 1 to 13, 1921.

Chas. R. Peter, Holyoke.....	President
Laura N. Burchsted, Fort Morgan.....	Treasurer
T. H. Hooper, Wray.....	Secretary
Conductor—John A. Sexson.	
Instructors—C. E. Patton, I. E. Stutsman, Mrs. Hattie Moore Mitchell, J. H. Ray, Music; Katherine L. Craig, Lecture.	
Total Receipts .....	\$1,436.87
Disbursements .....	1,408.64

Balance.....\$ 28.23  
Total enrollment, 320.

## DISTRICT 2

Held at Greeley, June 6 to 17, 1921.

Anna J. Ewing Bittner, Boulder.....	President
Emma T. Wilkins, Fort Collins.....	Treasurer
Chas. W. Martin, Greeley.....	Secretary
Conductor—G. E. Brown.	
Instructors—Ethel Ball, Grammar, Playground Work; F. A. Ogle, Arithmetic, Geography, Agriculture; J. C. Kendel, Music; Mrs. W. F. Spaulding, Stories; G. E. Brown, History, Civics, Pedagogy; Birdie F. Adams, Primary Methods; Gussie Brown, Penmanship; Katherine L. Craig, Lecture.	
Total Receipts .....	\$1,354.36
Disbursements .....	843.03

Balance.....\$ 511.33  
Total enrollment, 120.

## DISTRICT 3

Held at Denver, June 13 to 24, 1921.

Helen M. Wixson, Denver.....	President
Sada R. Wilson, Littleton.....	Treasurer
Mary V. McFarland, Brighton.....	Secretary
Conductor—Institute Committee.	
Instructors—Mrs. Grace Ellen Shoe Smith, Arithmetic, Methods, Re- view; Miss Eleanor Davidson, Primary Methods, Folk Dancing, Story Tell- ing; Earle Adams Johnson, Music, Theory; Mrs. Clara M. Keirn, School Law, Civics, Penmanship; H. S. Philips, Geography, General Science; Miss Bess Eleanor Foster, Art; Mrs. Margaret M. Smith, Reading, Lan- guage, Grammar; Miss Mary V. McFarland, Intelligence Tests; Miss Frances Sweeney, History, Physiology; Katherine L. Craig, Lecture.	

Afternoon lectures by well-known educators.

Total Receipts .....	\$1,922.37
Disbursements .....	1,532.32

Balance.....\$ 390.05  
Total enrollment, 402.

## DISTRICT 4

Held at Golden, June 13 to 24, 1921.

Elizabeth Gleason, Idaho Springs.....	President
Edith Williams, Central City.....	Treasurer
Myrtle Songer, Golden.....	Secretary
Conductor—Jessie Hamilton.	
Instructors—E. N. Freeman, Mrs. Lela Aultman, W. D. Blaine, Maude L. Craig, Katherine L. Craig, Lecture.	
Total Receipts .....	\$ 962.07
Disbursements .....	786.08

Balance.....\$ 175.99  
Total enrollment, 101.

## DISTRICT 5

Held at Colorado Springs, August 1 to 12, 1921.

Inez Johnson-Lewis, Colorado Springs.....	President
Leonora Gammon Prescott, Castle Rock.....	Treasurer
Minerva L. McCarty, Kiowa.....	Secretary
Instructors—Mrs. R. H. Brown, Music; Richard Ernesti, Art; H. C. Rehm, History, Civil Government; Mrs. Grace Ellen Shoe Smith, School Law, Arithmetic; Lloyd Shaw, General Science; Irene Hirsch, Primary Methods and Plans; J. F. Keating, School Management; George Barker, Geography; Katherine L. Craig, Lecture.	
Total Receipts .....	\$1,725.96
Disbursements .....	1,591.70

Balance .....	\$ 134.26
Total enrollment, 384.	

## DISTRICT 6

Held at Cheyenne Wells, June 6 to 17, 1921.

Della Winder, Hugo.....	President
Jessie Magee-Gray, Burlington.....	Treasurer
Esther Blair Weir, Cheyenne Wells.....	Secretary
Conductor—County Superintendents.	
Instructors—Charles E. Davis, Charles H. Hay, John Unger, Katherine L. Craig, Lecture.	
Total Receipts .....	\$ 859.68
Disbursements .....	537.57

Balance .....	\$ 322.11
Total enrollment, 91.	

## DISTRICT 7

Held at Salida, August 1 to 14, 1921.

Carrie T. Anthony, Canon City.....	President
Mary Craig Clark, Leadville.....	Treasurer
Marion B. Wallace, Buena Vista.....	Secretary
Conductor—W. D. Blaine.	
Instructors—Birdie F. Adams, Primary Work; John R. Bell, Arithmetic; W. D. Blaine, Geography, Penmanship, Community Singing; Katherine L. Craig, Lecture; Dr. J. W. Searson, Lecture; Mrs. Carrie T. Anthony.	
Total Receipts .....	\$1,390.52
Disbursements .....	834.45

Balance .....	\$ 556.07
Total enrollment, 158.	

## DISTRICT 8

Held at Las Animas, July 18 to 29, 1921.

Margaret Jackson, Springfield.....	President
Robert D. McClintock, La Junta.....	Treasurer
Minnie Rimmer, Las Animas.....	Secretary
Conductor—Superintendent R. D. McClintock.	
Instructors—Birdie F. Adams, Primary Work; Supt. S. M. Andrews, Science; Blanche A. Jackson, Music; Supt. E. A. Schreck, School Law; Florence Bergin, Penmanship; Katherine L. Craig, Lecture; Prof. W. B. Mooney, Lecture; Prof. J. H. Shriber, Lecture; Reverend Daggell, of Pueblo, Lecture; R. H. McNeal, Leader of Boy Scouts, Lecture; Director Herbert, of the Red Cross, Lecture; George A. Cunningham, Lecture.	
Total Receipts .....	\$1,264.87
Disbursements .....	964.05

Balance .....	\$ 300.82
Total enrollment, 190.	

## DISTRICT 9

Held at Trinidad, June 6 to 17, 1921.

Dorothy Arnold, Walsenburg.....	President
Elmore Floyd, Trinidad.....	Secretary
Conductor—S. M. Andrews.	
Instructors—J. E. Stutsman, H. M. Corning, Earle G. Morand, Mrs. Charlie P. Cochrane, Katherine L. Craig, Lecture; Cora A. Curtis.	
Total Receipts .....	\$ 985.95
Disbursements .....	809.70

Balance .....\$ 176.25  
 Total enrollment, 161.

## DISTRICT 10

Held at Alamosa, June 13 to 24, 1921.

Carrie Deitrich, Monte Vista.....	President
Margaret Martin, Saguache.....	Treasurer
Harriett R. Dalzell, Alamosa.....	Secretary
Conductor—W. R. Jones.	
Instructors—Clement S. Fox, Blanche R. Ross, Primary Work; Katherine L. Craig, Lecture.	
Total Receipts .....	\$ 669.87
Disbursements .....	586.30

Balance .....\$ 83.57  
 Total enrollment, 88.

## DISTRICT 11

Held at Durango, June 13 to 25, 1921.

Mary B. Hodges, Silverton.....	President
Nora S. Hutchings, Cortez.....	Treasurer
Nell B. McCartney, Durango.....	Secretary
Conductor—S. M. Andrews.	
Instructors—Mark J. Sweaney, History, Civics, School Law, Grammar; Emma Serl, Primary Work, Folk Dancing; Emma Gross, Penmanship; Georgia Gardner, Music; Dr. S. Boyd Calkins, Art; G. R. Greaves, Agriculture; S. M. Andrews, Educational Subjects; Katherine L. Craig, Lecture.	
Total Receipts .....	\$ 983.61
Disbursements .....	943.38

Balance .....\$ 40.23  
 Total enrollment, 167.

## DISTRICT 12

Held at Gunnison, June 14 to 28, 1921.

Grace Cummings, Delta.....	President
Sarah L. Taylor, Montrose.....	Treasurer
Elizabeth W. Hinton, Grand Junction.....	Secretary
Conductor—Dr. Samuel Quigley.	
Instructors—Richard E. Tope, Psychology, Education; William Melcher, History, Civics; J. F. Keating, School Management, Methods; Stella H. Yowell, Primary Methods, Supervision; Abbie Kamber, Penmanship; Merle Brandenburg, Drawing and Art; Mrs. Alberta Jorgensen, Public School Music; Lucy Spicer, Arithmetic; Dr. John C. Johnson, Nature Study; Mrs. Elizabeth Hinton, School Law; Mrs. Grace Cummings, Rural Education; Katherine L. Craig, Lecture; Dr. Albert H. Good, Physiology, Hygiene.	
Total Receipts .....	\$ 930.94
Disbursements .....	925.00

Balance .....\$ 5.94  
 Total enrollment, 515.

## DISTRICT 13

Held at Glenwood Springs, August 1 to 15, 1921.

Ollie G. Meyer, Red Cliff.....	President
Lillian Baker, Meeker.....	Treasurer
Gretta Pottinger, Glenwood Springs.....	Secretary
Conductor—Institute Committee.	
Instructors—E. N. Freeman, C. H. Allen, Hulda MacWalter, Mrs. Alice B. Clark, Walter Allen, R. C. Staley, Katherine L. Craig, Lecture.	
Total Receipts .....	\$1,019.89
Disbursements .....	789.09
Balance .....	\$ 230.80
Total enrollment, 111.	

## NORMAL INSTITUTE REPORTS, 1922

## DISTRICT 1

Place and dates of meeting—Brush, July 31 to August 11, 1922.

Flora A. Allison.....	President
Rosa E. Bachman.....	Treasurer
Laura N. Burchsted.....	Secretary
Conductor and Salary—Isaac E. Stutsman—\$260.	
Lecturers and Salaries—Katherine L. Craig, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Instructors and Salaries—H. H. Donley, Geography, Science, Physiology—\$210; Charles H. Hay, Arithmetic, Psychology—\$210; Mrs. Charlie P. Cochran, Rural Education, Reading, Grammar—\$210; Mrs. Willia S. Girault, Primary, Drawing and Construction—\$210; Miss E. M. Livsey, First Aid—\$25 (expenses).	
Total enrollment, 546.	
Total Receipts (at present).....	\$1,673.47
Total Disbursements .....	1,507.85
Balance .....	\$ 165.62
Remarks—The enrollment was so large that we gave each instructor a bonus of sixty dollars.	

## DISTRICT 2

Place and dates of meeting—Boulder, June 5 to June 16, 1922.

Chas. W. Martin.....	President
Emma T. Wilkins.....	Treasurer
Anna J. Ewing Bittner.....	Secretary
Conductor and salary—Chas. E. Davis—\$150.	
Instructors and salaries—Chas. E. Davis, Pedagogy, Geography and English—\$150; B. V. McCready, Arithmetic, Agriculture—\$125; Jessie Peoples, Primary Methods—\$125; Ethel Ball, Physical Training—\$90; Lillian McCracken, Music—\$90.	
Total enrollment, 158.	
Total Receipts .....	\$ 792.30
Total Disbursements .....	605.00
Balance .....	\$ 187.30
Remarks—Twenty-five dollars paid for janitor service.	



## DISTRICT 3

Place and dates of meeting—North Side High School, Denver, June 13 to June 30.

Helen M. Wixson.....President  
Sada R. Wilson.....Treasurer  
Mary V. McFarland.....Secretary  
Conductor and salary—None.

Lecturers and salaries—E. A. Steiner—\$55; Earn P. Triplett—\$60; Geo. W. Frazier—\$20.

Instructors and salaries—N. J. Rice, Geography and General Science—\$100; Lela Aultman, Primary Methods—\$125; Mrs. Clara M. Keirn, Civics, School Law, Penmanship—\$100; Emma Brown, Psychology—\$100; Grace Shoe Smith, Arithmetic and Education—\$120; Margaret M. Smith, Reading, Language, Grammar—\$100; Frances Sweeney, History and Physiology—\$100; Ledora G. White, Music—\$120; Marie L. Woodson, Art—\$100.

Total enrollment, 413.

Total Receipts .....\$1,924.02  
Total Disbursements ..... 1,493.39

Balance .....\$ 430.63

## DISTRICT 4

Place and dates of meeting—Golden, May 28 to June 9, 1922.

Elizabeth J. Gleason, Idaho Springs.....President  
Edith Williams, Central City.....Treasurer  
Myrtle Songer, Golden.....Secretary

Conductor and salary—Supt. E. N. Freeman—\$175.

Lecturers and salaries—Katherine L. Craig; Dr. John G. Crabbe.

Instructors and salaries—E. N. Freeman, History, Civics, School Law—\$175; J. I. Cochran, Grammar, Reading, Arithmetic, Psychology—\$15; Irene K. Conboy, Primary Work, Plays, Games—\$125; W. D. Blaine, Science, Geography—\$150; Irene Mott, Music—\$25.

Total enrollment, 150.

Total Receipts .....\$1,083.46  
Total Disbursements ..... 344.79

Balance .....\$ 738.67

## DISTRICT 5

Place and dates of meeting—Colorado Springs, July 31 to August 11.

Inez Johnson Lewis.....President  
Grace Lamb .....Treasurer  
Mrs. Minerva Barnhill.....Secretary

Conductor and salary—No conductor.

Lecturers and salaries—Dr. Samuel C. Schmucker, 5 Lectures—\$400; Dr. Edward Steiner, 3 Lectures—\$150.

Instructors and salaries—Richard Ernesti, Art—\$250; Mrs. H. H. Brown, Music—\$75; Lela Aultman, Primary Work—\$125; Elmo S. Watson, Grammar, Journalism—\$100; Frances Doull, Penmanship—\$75; H. C. Rehm, History, Civics—\$100; F. H. Bair, Literature, Composition, School Management—\$200; S. N. Andrews, Arithmetic, School Law—\$100.

Total enrollment, 416.

Total Receipts .....\$1,534  
Total Disbursements ..... 1,025

Balance .....\$ 509



## DISTRICT 6

Place and date of meeting—Burlington, June 12 to June 23, 1922.

Mrs. Della Winder, Hugo.....President  
 Mrs. Esther B. Weir, Cheyenne Wells.....Treasurer  
 Mrs. Jessie C. Magee-Gray, Burlington.....Secretary

Conductor and salary—Jessie C. Magee-Gray—No salary.

Lecturers and salaries—Miss Katherine L. Craig—No salary.

Instructors and salaries—Chas. H. Hay, Psychology, History, Civics, School Law—\$140; Chas. E. Davis, Science, Geography, Reading—\$140; John C. Unger, Arithmetic, Grammar, Methods—\$140; Ruth Berry, Primary Methods, Penmanship and Construction Work, Songs and Games—\$110.

Total enrollment, 106.

Total Receipts .....	\$1,147.33
Total Disbursements .....	656.43

Balance .....	\$ 490.90
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Remarks—We found all of the instructors very good. Mr. Unger is exceptionally good. No plans have been made for next year.

## DISTRICT 7

Place and dates of meeting—Pueblo, June 5 to June 16, 1922.

Mrs. Marion Wallace.....President  
 Mrs. Lou Beeman.....Treasurer  
 Lillie O. Baker.....Secretary

Instructors and salaries—J. H. Risley, History, Civics, School Problems—\$175; J. W. Searson, Reading, Literature—\$200; Howard Driggs, Language, Reading—\$200; E. C. Cash, Arithmetic—\$75; Thos. Christian, Music—\$50; Bess Elenor Foster, Primary, Art—\$150; Anna Kansgen, Geography, Nature Study—\$100.

Total enrollment, 196.

Total Receipts .....	\$1,464.54
Total Disbursements .....	1,051.77

Balance .....	\$ 412.77
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Remarks—Superintendents conducted, and received no pay.

## DISTRICT 8

Place and dates of meeting—La Junta, July 18 to 28, inclusive.

Margaret Jackson, Springfield.....President  
 Miss Florence Barnard, Eads.....Treasurer  
 Miss Pauline Gilbert, Lamar.....Secretary

Conductor and salary—R. D. McClintock, La Junta—\$175.

Instructors and salaries—Mrs. Margaret Norton, Music—\$30; R. D. McClintock, Grammar, Geography, Reading; S. M. Andrews, Arithmetic, Child Psychology, Science—\$150; I. E. Stutsman, Standard Tests, History, Civics, School Law—\$150; W. F. Droge, Agriculture; Miss Sara Flynn, Penmanship; Mrs. Charlie Price Cochran, Reading Circle, Primary Methods, Construction Work, Rural School Administration—\$150.

Total enrollment, 207.

Total Receipts .....	\$1,030.87
Total Disbursements .....	924.11

Balance .....	\$ 106.76
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## DISTRICT 9

Place and date of meeting—Trinidad, June 5 to June 16.

Mrs. Dorothy Arnold, Walsenburg.....President  
B. B. Sipe, County Treas. Las Animas Co., Trinidad.....Treasurer  
Elmore Floyd, Trinidad.....Secretary

Conductor and salary—S. M. Andrews, Walsenburg.

Lecturers and salaries—Andrews—\$200.

Instructors and salaries—L. E. Stutsman, Civil Government, School Law, History—\$150; H. M. Corning, Standardized Tests, Grammar and Composition—\$150; R. D. McClintock, Reading and Geography—\$140; Mrs. Charlie P. Cochran, Primary Methods, Plays and Games—\$140; Miss Mary E. Baker, Representative A. H. Palmer Co.

Total enrollment, 181.

Total Receipts .....	\$1,103.72
Total Disbursements .....	896.31

Balance .....	\$ 207.41
Balance 1921 .....	\$ 145.25
Received Huerfano County.....	54.00
Received Las Animas County.....	268.00
Received State of Colorado.....	455.47
Due from Las Animas County.....	284.00
Due from Huerfano County.....	78.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 569.41

Remarks—There is the equivalent of \$569.41 in treasury, which will will be augmented by state money and receipts from the enrollments.

## DISTRICT 10

Place and dates of meeting—Del Norte, July 3 to 14, 1922.

Miss Harriet Dalzell.....President  
Mrs. Mable Micklesen.....Treasurer  
Miss Carrie Deitrich.....Secretary

Conductor and salary—Mr. I. E. Stutsman—\$252.

Lecturers and salaries—None.

Instructors and salaries—Mrs. Charlie P. Cochran, Primary School Management—\$210; Mr. C. S. Fox, Science, Arithmetic, Geography—\$140; Miss Elizabeth May Worth, Penmanship—\$63.

Total enrollment, 116.

Total Receipts .....	\$ 926.70
Total Disbursements .....	827.41

Balance .....	\$ 99.29
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Remarks—I have been late about getting this report in, as every county warrant has to be discounted. Just this week I sold one of them so that accounts for the delay. There may be fees and some interest yet to be accounted for, so the balance will perhaps be just a little different from this. I shall correct it later. The difference will not be more than \$10.00. Under salary we have included expense also.

## DISTRICT 11

Place and dates of meeting—Pagosa Springs, June 12 to June 23, inclusive.

Nell B. McCartney, Durango.....President  
Nora S. Hutchings, Cortez.....Treasurer  
Sadie Betzer, Pagosa Springs.....Secretary

Conductor and salary—W. D. Blaine—\$200. \*

Lecturers and salaries—T. H. Shriber, free Lecture; A. U. Freeman, W. D. Blaine—Lectured, but no extra salary.

Instructors and salaries—A. U. Freeman, History, Civics, Grammar—\$175; Ida Rowan, Primary Methods, Seat Work, Indoor Games, and Story Telling—\$150; W. D. Blaine, Music, Arithmetic, Science, Geography.

Total enrollment, 203.

Total Receipts .....	\$1,083.30
Total Disbursements .....	744.55

Balance .....	\$ 338.75
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Remarks—Our roll call was 115, of which we are very proud. We are over the top financially and in roll call as well.

#### DISTRICT 12

Place and dates of meeting—By mail.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hinton.....	President
Mrs. Grace Cummings.....	Treasurer
Miss Helen Blackstock.....	Secretary

Conductor and salary—Samuel Quigley—\$300.

Instructors and salaries—Mrs. Elizabeth Hinton, School Law—\$100; A. C. Krause, Playground—\$100; Stella Yowell, Primary—\$100; R. E. Tope, Psychology—\$100; John F. Keating, History and Grammar—\$100; Abbie Kamber, Penmanship—\$75; Ada Kansgen, Arithmetic and Geography—\$75; Eva Carpenter, Secretary—\$125; Mrs. Grace Cummings, Rural Education—\$100.

Total enrollment, over \$600.

Total Receipts .....	\$1,186.09
Total Disbursements .....	879.55

Balance .....	\$ 306.54
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#### DISTRICT 13

Place and dates of meeting—Glenwood Springs, July 31.

Gretta Pottenger .....	President
Anna Short .....	Treasurer
Lillian Baker .....	Secretary

Conductor and salary—W. D. Blaine—\$175.

Instructors and salaries—F. N. Freeman, History, Civics, School Law, Psychology—\$175; Margaret M. Smith, English, Reading, Spelling—\$150; Sarah Flynn, Penmanship; Mabel Augustine, Primary Methods and Seat Work—\$150.

Total enrollment, 133.

Total Receipts .....	\$129.00
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Remarks—Four dollars were taken out of enrollment fees for payment of orchestra.

#### NORMAL INSTITUTE FUND

1921

Amount on hand.....	\$ .42
August, 1920, receipts from county examination fees...	2,088.00
December, 1920, receipts from county examination fees...	1,840.00
March, 1921, receipts from county examination fees...	1,400.00

Total .....	\$5,328.42
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Amount apportioned to each normal institute district, \$409.87.

1922

Amount on hand.....	\$	.11
August, 1921, receipts from county examination fees...		2,486.10
December, 1921, receipts from county examination fees.		1,735.00
March, 1922, receipts from county examination fees...		1,700.00
		<hr/>
Total .....		\$5,921.21

Amount apportioned to each normal institute district, \$455.47.

## REPORT OF DENVER'S FIRST OPEN AIR SCHOOL CONDUCTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF DENVER AND THE DENVER TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.

### HOW DENVER'S FIRST OPEN AIR SCHOOL CAME ABOUT

Denver's first Open Air School was started in January, 1922, in the new annex of Cheltenham, one of the largest elementary schools in the city. A request for an Open Air School and an offer to co-operate in the establishment of one had been made to the School Board by the Denver Tuberculosis Society after a special study of the weights and measures of the children in six school districts.

The Denver Tubercular Society, which has been doing health work in the Denver schools since 1918, feels that Malnutrition and Underweight are particularly vital problems in the public schools of Denver, where so large a portion of the population has tuberculosis or a predisposition toward it. Authorities are of the opinion that the proper attention given to the building up of strong healthy bodies in the children will do much toward the eradication, not only of tuberculosis, but also of other diseases in which lack of physical resistance plays an important part.

In the study referred to above the public health nurse on the staff of the Society found that out of 3,183 children weighed, 476 were much underweight, anaemic, or with obvious physical defects. Follow-up visits in the homes of these 476 children showed that nearly 100 children were in families where there was tuberculosis. Of the six school districts visited the most serious condition was found to exist in Cheltenham. The fact that two large national Jewish hospitals for the tuberculous are located in Denver may have some connection with the number of tuberculosis contacts among the Jewish group.

As soon as it was learned that an annex was contemplated for Cheltenham, a very urgent plea was sent to the School Board by the Tuberculosis Society that an Open Air School be included in the plans for the new building.

The Society offered to furnish the special equipment needed, to provide the public health nurse and a matron, and to take care of the cost of the lunches.

### CHELTENHAM ANNEX OPEN AIR SCHOOL

The Open Air School is in an ideal location on the upper floor of Cheltenham Annex. No other buildings are near by and the mountains are in full view. The class room will accommodate 25 children and is equipped with swinging windows and chair desks. Individual lockers on two sides of the room contain folding cots, blankets, and Esquimo garments of the children. The dining room is attractively furnished with two long tables and benches and there are in addition the kitchen and shower baths. Radiators were installed in order that the chill might be taken off the room and the floors kept warm in the cold weather. A large adjoining roof space is available in pleasant weather for recreation, for the cots at the time of the rest period, and for recitations if desired. In stormy weather the cots are put up in the class room at the rest period, since the chair desks can easily be moved.



### COST OF OPEN AIR ROOM—25 PUPILS—SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

25 Esquimo suits at \$9.00.....	\$225.00
25 Sleeping Bags at \$6.00.....	150.00
25 Cots at \$6.00.....	150.00
25 Prs. Boots at \$2.55.....	63.75
25 Pr. Gloves at \$1.00.....	25.00
Canton Flannel for 50 head rests.....	10.00
Nutrition charts, diet books and history charts.....	10.00
Scale .....	37.50
Kitchen and dining room equipment.....	75.00
Insurance (1 year).....	6.00
Cleaning and packing suits and sleeping bags to prevent moths .....	30.00
	<hr/>
Salary, Matron.....	\$2.25 per day
	<hr/>
	\$782.25

### COST OF LUNCHES FOR OPEN AIR SCHOOL

Total cost of lunches for term (19 weeks).....	\$373.33
Contributed by pupils.....	\$147.69
Contributed by Jewish Woman's Council.....	75.00
Contributed by Denver Tuberculosis Society.....	150.64
Average cost of lunch per day (25 pupils, matron, and teacher) .....	3.95
Average cost of lunch per day for each child.....	.15

### SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

The demonstration in the Denver Open Air School has been one of only five months' duration, but the same conclusions have been reached as in cities where the work has been going on for a number of years and in a number of schools.

1. The physical condition of the children has been greatly improved.
2. Mental activity increased with physical gain.
3. Practically all the work of the regular school was accomplished.
4. The homes of the pupils were reached in a very definite and effective way.

For many of the class the entire outlook on life was changed. With improvement in health; cheerful and attractive school surroundings; wholesome food, rest and recreation; and constant encouragement on the part of the teacher, doctor and nurse, the whole tone of the child was raised.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The Denver Tuberculosis Society feels that the experiment tried out at Cheltenham this year, in its results, justifies the School Board in extending the number of Open Air Schools in Denver as rapidly as possible.

The Society is glad to offer to the School Board its further co-operation in the Open Air School Movement.

Respectfully submitted,

\* JESSIE I. LUMMIS,  
Executive Secretary,

August 8, 1922.

THE DENVER TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.



## OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL OF DENVER

The Opportunity School was established for the sole purpose of helping the hundreds of women, men, girls and boys who are earnestly desiring to improve their condition in life. That we have succeeded and are succeeding at least partially is attested by the many who have gone forth into an enlarged life and also the numbers still with us.

Following is a list of the various departments, which will show the nature of the help given:

Elementary classes including arithmetic, grammar, spelling, penmanship.

Commercial department embraces bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography, business English, arithmetic, spelling, penmanship, commercial law, dictaphone and multigraphing.

Mechanical drawing. Millinery. Plain sewing. Cooking.

Automobile repair. Machine shop. Applied Electricity.

The returned soldiers, sent by the Federal Board for Rehabilitation, form one of the most interesting groups in the school. Americanization work goes on constantly for foreigners learning the English language and in preparation for citizenship.

During the year seven thousand people attended the Opportunity School.

The Opportunity School has awakened not only state-wide commendation but nation-wide as well because of the educational opportunity it gives to old and young alike.

MISS EMILY GRIFFITH,  
Principal.

## EDUCATION WEEK

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Education, Washington

The United States Bureau of Education, in co-operation with the American Legion and the National Education Association, purposes to promote a week to be known as "American Education Week," which will be observed from December 3 to 9 inclusive. The object of this week is to focus the attention of the entire nation upon education and to make national sentiment for the improvement of our schools, and the furtherance of our educational aims.

### BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION (Extract from)

In order that we may keep in mind the need constantly to improve our educational system, it is proposed that the week of December 3-9, inclusive, be set aside for special observance as American Education Week. It is recommended to the Governors of the States that they co-operate with the educational and civic authorities of their commonwealths to make the week a period for revival of interest in the broad work of national education.

### SUGGESTED PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, THE UNITED STATES BU- REAU OF EDUCATION.

- December 3, 1922. For God and Country.
- December 4, 1922. American Citizenship Day.
- December 5, 1922. Patriotism Day.
- December 6, 1922. School and Teacher Day.
- December 7, 1922. Illiteracy Day.
- December 8, 1922. Equality of Opportunity.
- December 9, 1922. Physical Education Day.

CIRCULAR LETTER SENT TO THE PUBLIC BY MISS KATHERINE  
L. CRAIG IN REGARD TO EDUCATION WEEK

To the Public:

We endorse the program of the American Education Week, December third to ninth, under the auspices of the American Legion, the National Education Association and the United States Bureau of Education, and urge the utmost co-operation from every patron, citizen, teacher and student body alike in making it a success.

Ideals of service and co-operation for the common good of all should be adhered to.

The education for citizenship, for patriotism, for knowledge of the relationship of man to man should be the great aim and purpose of American Education Week.

Thus each human being will be inspired for the responsibilities of modern, industrial, religious, political and financial life.

We would that every individual would conceive a new ideal of patriotism, a new conviction of the meaning and value of America, and the American philosophy of life and know what it is to live.

All education and its true worth should be one of never-ending discussion and one to be carefully weighed in the balance, since it means the life of the future generation.

Let us consider local educational needs, state educational needs and national educational needs, and as of one accord improve our schools, strengthen our purpose and promote our educational aims.

## HISTORY OF COUNTIES

### ADAMS COUNTY

The County of Adams was organized on December 3, 1902.

At the time of the organization of the county there were 31 school districts with a school population of 677. Many of the districts were very large. One was twelve by eighteen miles. So the duties of the directors of such a territory were indeed heavy. This very large district was only subdivided in 1921.

In order to care for the 677 children of school age in Adams County in 1903, 48 teachers were employed. The present census shows 4,178 individuals of school age resident in the county and 152 teachers employed in 42 districts.

It may be of interest to note that the following school directors at the time of the organization of Adams County, are still serving their respective districts:

R. M. Cameron, A. H. Packard, Fred Purse, Geo. W. Reither, William Smith, J. J. Coffey, Max Maul.

Four full four year High Schools are now maintained in the county. Two of these, Brighton and Aurora, are supported by single districts. But the other two are Union High Schools serving less populous communities.

Adams County has but one consolidated school, located at East Lake. Bus transportation is provided by four districts in the county.

The county library is a feature of the educational work of the county. This library was organized in 1915 by the County Superintendent, Miss Helen Lamb. The headquarters are in the County Superintendent's office. The library consists largely of supplementary readers, professional and reference books for the teachers, and is supported by voluntary contributions from the districts. At the time of its organization 18 districts made up the library association. Today every district in the county is represented. The library comprises 3,700 volumes at the present date, 1922, and is used by every district in the county.

The Teachers and Directors of Adams County are formed into an Educational Association which meets twice each year, October and February. At the last meeting about 150 were in attendance.

Adams County has a text book list which is followed by a large majority of the districts. A county course of study was issued the fall of 1921 by the County Superintendent based upon this list. In order to secure uniformity throughout the county, examinations are sent out by the county superintendent every two months and the grades attained by the pupils are reported to the County Superintendent's office.

At present a Bulletin is issued five times during the school year by the County Superintendent. This increases the sense of unity and co-operation.

	1902	1922
Number of districts.....	31	42
Number of teachers.....	48	152
School Census.....	677	4,178
Number of Schools.....	39	75

## ALAMOSA COUNTY

Alamosa is one of the newer counties, coming into existence in 1914. There were 16 school districts reported in 1916, with an enrollment of 1,290 pupils. About 39 school buildings had been built; five of them "approved" schools and three "consolidated" schools.

The report for 1922 shows that 20 school buildings are used now, with one for exclusively high school purposes.

There are 1,672 pupils receiving instruction from a total of 67 teachers. The three consolidated schools are called the Mosco, Hooper and Stanley.

Miss Harriet Dalzell, the county superintendent, reports "a quietly progressive and successful year."

## ARAPAHOE COUNTY

No free public school was opened in Arapahoe county until 1862, when the legislature, at its second session, made its provision for a school fund by taxation.

Arapahoe county until 1902 included what is now known as the City and County of Denver.

There are now 49 schools in the county—3 senior high; 5 junior high; 9 elementary, and 32 rural. Two particularly fine buildings are the Englewood and Littleton high schools.

Deer Trail boasts of one of the new consolidated schools which is doing so much to advance the cause of education in the outlying districts.

There is a total of 131 teachers and 4,066 school children in the county this year.

## ARCHULETA COUNTY

Archuleta County was formed from Conejos County, by act of the State Legislature on the 20th day of May, 1885. The territory which comprises Archeluta County was at that time School District No. 5, Conejos County and was changed to School District 1, Archuleta County. F. A. Byrne was appointed county superintendent of the new county by Benjamin F. Eaton, Governor of the State of Colorado.

In 1885 there was one school in District No. 1, held at Pagosa Springs, with an enrollment of 30, and a district census of 101. Today there is an eight room school in Pagosa Springs, with an enrollment of 300 and an average attendance of 287. There are four rural schools conducted by district one with an attendance of 107. Our county census list is 1,167.

District No. 2 was organized from part of District 1 on the 5th day of September, 1885, beginning their school in a round log school-house with an attendance of 12 scholars. Today in District 2 at Chromo, there is an up-to-date cement school building, with light, heating, and ventilation up to the standardization requirements, an enrollment of 30 scholars, ranging in grades from 1st to the 9th, a teacherage and all that goes to make a modern school in a rural community.

High School is being taught in the school at Pagosa Springs, in District No. 1; at Arboles, in District No. 10, and at Allison, in District No. 25. Added to that High School subjects are being taught in the following rural schools: Districts Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 12, 18. While the pupils doing High School work in these rural schools will not be admitted to accredited schools except on condition, because of the limited time that can be given to each subject, it is still commendable of any school board that they grant their scholars this amount of encouragement toward a higher education.



This year we have nine teachers in this county who have secured all of their education except not to exceed one short term of training in a normal in the schools of this county, and they are all doing commendable work. Every one of them have the personality that goes toward making a good teacher; in fact no teacher is a success without it.

We have nine exclusively Spanish schools, all being taught successfully by teachers who do not speak the Spanish language. They are especially apt in mathematics and writing. They as a rule seldom attend school past the 6th grade, although we have exceptions of quite a number who finish the 8th grade and a few who attend High Schools.

There are some very beautiful singers in the county among the Spanish. During a visit to a rural school a Spanish girl sang "Holy Night," first in English, then in Spanish.

This year four deaf mutes were sent to the deaf school at Colorado Springs, these four being all the deaf children of school age in this county.

There are 28 schools in the county today, 10 of which can be reached by rail, the other 18 must be reached by cars, wagon, or horseback; the condition of the roads deciding that question for the county superintendent. The distance from the county seat to these outlying schools ranges from 10 to 27 miles.

#### BACA COUNTY

The territory comprised in Baca county belonged to Las Animas county until April 16, 1889, when it was organized into a county under present name.

During the rapid settlement of the county in 1887 and 1888, ten school districts were organized in 1887 and twenty-one districts in 1888, five of which were organized in the month of September.

The first teachers' examination in Baca county was held at two places—Springfield and Stonington—May 31st, 1889.

There are now sixty districts in the county with a school census of 2,880, with a total of 104 teachers.

#### BENT COUNTY

In 1871 Bent County was one hundred ten miles long and eighty-four miles wide. The first and only school district at that time was Number One, which included Boggsville. The first public school was held in the fall of 1871 at Boggsville. R. M. Moore was County Superintendent of Schools. The educational expense for that year was less than a thousand dollars. P. G. Scott, President of the Bent County Bank of Las Animas, taught the first term of school at Boggsville. The pupils enrolled in this school were children of Kit Carson, John Prowers, Tom Boggs, Bent Moore and McKenzie.

A map, found in the office records of John A. Murphy, County Superintendent in 1890, shows Bent County with its present boundaries, forty-two by thirty-six miles. It contained the following school districts: Number One, Number Two, Number Five, Number Thirteen, Joint District with Prowers and Bent County, Number Sixteen and Number Forty-five. February 22nd, 1890, Institute was held in the Presbyterian Church. March first, four applicants took the County Teachers' Examination. April of this same year there were four hundred eighty persons of school age, and \$3,496.25 was apportioned to the County from the general school fund.

In 1892, John A. Murphy was elected to the office of County Superintendent and served three terms. In 1894 there were thirteen school districts with five hundred thirty-six pupils.



In 1898, George E. McCauley was elected County Superintendent. His report gave six hundred fifty-three children of school age and fourteen districts in the county.

Miss Florence Sargent served as County Superintendent from January, 1901, to November, 1904. The valuation of the county in 1901 was \$2,362,553. The office record states that Miss Sargent held one of the most successful sessions of the Eighth District Normal Institute.

June 30th, 1904, there were twenty-two school buildings in the county, including joint district Number Twenty-one, and thirty-three teachers.

Miss Myrtle Snyder was elected County Superintendent of Schools November, 1904, and served one very successful term. In 1905 the valuation of the county amounted to \$4,103,772. Thirty-seven teachers were employed. January 4th, 1906, the schools were closed for six weeks on account of scarlet fever. The December Teachers' Examination was postponed according to the directions of the town board of health.

Miss Florence Sargent was re-elected in 1906 and served one term.

Miss Edith Klett served one very successful term as County Superintendent, 1909-1910.

Miss B. Elizabeth Miter served as County Superintendent from the year 1911 to 1914. During her first term several districts were created and the county was reorganized into a High School District. Institute, which was held June 2-14th, was one of the most profitable in the history of the Eight District Normal Institute. In the year 1912 the census report gave 1,457 children between the ages of 6 and 21 years. There were forty-nine teachers, including those who taught in the high school. July 19, 1913, bonds for the amount of \$35,000 for the Bent County High School were voted and carried. The new high school was built and equipped. The Las Animas High School was built and equipped. The Las Animas High School was converted into the Frey grade school.

In the fall of 1914, Miss Allie V. Richmond was elected County Superintendent of Schools. She organized the Bent County Teachers' Association in the spring. Minnie L. Rimmer was elected President of the Association. This organization gave many interesting and instructive programs. April, 1916, District Number One, Las Animas, became a first class district. The Annual Report for the year, closing June 30th, 1915, gave the school population, 8-14 years, as 1,079. The total paid out for school purposes was \$54,171.70. The Domestic Science and Commercial Departments were added to the Bent County High School.

The Columbian grade school building, costing \$40,000, was completed in the fall of 1917.

Frame buildings were built and schools were opened in six new districts in the fall of 1918.

In the fall of 1920, an Agricultural Department was added to the Bent County High School under the Smith-Hughes Act. Several new districts were organized and a two-room brick building was built in Hasty.

November, 1920, Minnie L. Rimmer was elected County Superintendent of Schools. February 26th, the Bent County Teachers' Association was organized with Prof. J. F. Scott as president. The organization voted to hold meetings once a month, at which time the Reading Circle Books were studied.

The County Spelling Contest was held March 19th, 1920. The winner accompanied the County Superintendent to the State Contest in Denver.

District Number Thirty-seven was organized in May, 1921.

June, 1921, Joint District No. 13 of Bent and Prowers Counties and School Dist. No. 10 and No. 30 of Bent County were consolidated.

The twenty-fourth session of the Eighth District Normal Institute was held in Las Animas, July 19th to 29th, 1921, at the Bent County High School. This session was a very successful one. One hundred ninety teachers were enrolled.

The assessed valuation of property in school districts of the county, September, 1921, was \$15,630,683. The total paid out during the year for educational purposes was \$106,974.61. One hundred eleven pupils graduated from the eighth grades of the county and twenty-three from the County High School.

Parent-Teacher Associations were organized at Horse Creek, Melonfield, Cornelia, Pioneer, North Gageby and Prairie Dale.

The Bent County Teachers' Association met in Las Animas on March 25th, 1922. The first rural school exhibit was held at this time. Premiums were awarded to the schools displaying the best exhibits. Prizes amounting to ten dollars were given to the winners in the Spelling and Oratorical contests. The winners entered the State Contest held at Denver.

In the Spring of 1922, the following schools were standardized:

Superior Class—Melonfield, Rixey and Cornelia.

Approved Class—Hasty, Lower Gageby, Horse Creek and Prairie View.

A community nurse was employed in the spring. She and the County Superintendent of Schools visited the schools of the county and examined all the children. Special instructions were given on the care of the teeth, eyes, ears, nose and throat.

District No. Thirty-eight was organized May 1, 1922. Three new schoolhouses will be erected and equipped for school by Sept., 1922.

A branch high school, which will be under the supervision of the Bent Co. High School, will be organized at McClave by September, 1922.

## BOULDER COUNTY

Robert J. Woodward, superintendent, 1868, reported thirteen districts, 439 persons of school age; salaries from \$30 to \$100 a month.

The first public school opened in 1860, Mr. A. R. Brown, teacher. Mr. Brown had taught a private school the winter before. The first schoolhouse was built in the fall of 1860. This is claimed to be the first schoolhouse built in the Territory—a one-room frame building, which was used also for town and church purposes.

In 1922 the County Superintendent reports 9,524 children of school age, with the following number of schools: Senior High, 4; Junior High, 3; Elementary, 23; Rural, 45. Employing a total of 278 teachers with salaries ranging from \$97.50 to \$161.50 per month.

## CHAFFEE COUNTY

In 1880 the territory now comprising Chaffee County was detached from Lake County and organized into a separate county. The districts were sparsely inhabited and the schools typical pioneer schools. The county now has twenty-three districts, which employ a total of sixty-five teachers. A large percentage of whom are College and Normal school graduates.

At present the school population is 2,212, and the total assessed valuation of the county is \$11,147,000. The value of strictly school property is \$158,356. The rural schoolhouses are mostly one room buildings, Poncha Springs being an exception. There the school building is a well built and commodious two-story building, containing two rooms on the first floor and a well furnished community hall on the second. The rural schools are well equipped with furniture, maps and

books. As yet no consolidations have been perfected, but it is being freely discussed, and will eventually become a reality. The rural schools without exception have a nine-month term of school. Salida possesses three school buildings which are modern in every way. Last December bonds to the extent of \$110,000 were voted and three new buildings will be erected. At present domestic science, manual training, drawing and music are offered in addition to the academic course.

When the new buildings are completed, there will be room for a Junior High School, a large gymnasium and probably a commercial department. At Buena Vista one building houses both grade and high school. It is entirely inadequate and the issuing of bonds for a new and modern building is now being agitated. If the bonds are voted domestic science and manual training will be added to the present curriculum and a gymnasium equipped.

Both Salida and Buena Vista high schools are on the accredited list of all the state institutions and send a very creditable percentage of their graduates to college. All the teachers at Salida and Buena Vista are taking the University Extension Course offered by the Gunnison Normal School. A number of rural teachers are also taking the course and the professional spirit among the teachers is excellent.

#### CHEYENNE COUNTY

There is no definite history of the schools in this county up to 1905-06. At that time the county superintendent, Mr. W. A. Sellars, reported that the schools for the past year had made great progress. There was a general demand for a county high school, and a petition was being circulated for bringing the question to a vote.

That this finally bore fruit is evidenced by the fact that at the present time there is a County High School in Cheyenne Wells with a four years' term and fully accredited. Eight teachers are enrolled in this school.

A branch of this High School has recently been established at Arapahoe. This is a fine, modern building; the official title is "Arapahoe Consolidated School, District No. 5."

The corner stone was laid by Miss Katherine L. Craig, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on November 11, 1921. The building was completed and dedicated by Miss Craig on May 30, 1922. It has eleven teachers, with an enrollment of 214 pupils. Seven busses transport a total of 185 children. The cost of this building and furniture was \$60,000.00.

#### CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

The County Superintendent reported in 1869 that there were five schools with five teachers employed.

Today there are nine school districts with ten school buildings in use. Two districts have Senior High Schools, and there are thirty-one teachers.

The county is small, but is making steady progress.

#### CONEJOS COUNTY

The Sisters of Loretto kept a private school in 1870.

A County Superintendent was elected in 1870, but failed to qualify.

In 1875 Hon. H. M. Hale, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, reported that neither he nor his predecessor could obtain any educational reports from this county.

In 1878 the County Superintendent reported the schools in good condition.

At the present time the school population is 3,371, with 33 schools.

## COSTILLA COUNTY

First public school opened in Costilla County at San Luis in 1866.

San Luis, which is the county seat, is given credit of being the oldest town in Colorado.

Other public schools were opened later on at Fort Garland, San Acacio, Garcia, San Pedro and Chama.

Children attending these schools were of Spanish parents.

The first records of the county were written in 1907. At that time there were twenty-five districts in the county.

In April, 1913, the county was divided. Districts fifteen to twenty-one inclusive became part of Alamosa County.

Beginning with Blanca in 1910, we have the formation of the railroad town schools, which are ninety-five per cent English speaking Americans.

Blanca, San Acacio (new), Mesita and Jarosa are the strongest schools, at present, educationally speaking.

Blanca, with a superintendent and four assistant teachers, offers the full twelve grades.

San Acacio, with a superintendent and two assistants, has ten grades.

Mesita, with a superintendent and three assistants, has eleven grades.

Fort Garland, with a superintendent and two assistants, has ten grades.

San Luis school, now sixty years old, had its first Eighth Grade graduation, May, 1919. Classes 1920 and 1921 followed.

The present year, 1922, will see first classes of eighth grade graduates in following schools: Chama, Garcia, San Acacio (old), and Beckwith.

There are sixteen school buildings in the fifteen districts. Six of these have not yet advanced to the stage where graduating exercises are of interest.

Distances are great between schools, which retards more association and interest.

First Teachers' Association was formed in 1917. Three successful meetings a year have been held since.

County spelling and oratorical contests were held in Mesita on March 25, 1922.

## CROWLEY COUNTY

Established May 29, 1911. Was formerly the north part of Otero County.

The present school population is 2,373, with 28 schools.

## CUSTER COUNTY

The first public school taught in what is now Custer County was in School District No. 8, in Fremont County in Wet Mountain Valley. A five months' term was taught in the winter of 1871-72 by Miss Louisa V. Verden with twelve pupils. At that time there was a county tax of five mills amounting to about \$4,000.00 and \$600.00 per year, apportionment from state

Custer County grew in population until its public school enrollment increased from 12 in 1871 to 1,100 in 1881. At this time there were 22 school districts, Silver Cliff and Rosita having very fine buildings. Mr. Fowler of Canon City, was the first Superintendent of Public Schools in this county, holding office from 1870 to 1872. Later the population of Custer County decreased. The advent of the railroad in 1881 increased the assessed valuation of four school districts. Several districts were annexed to adjoining ones.



In 1906 the terms of school were lengthened and salaries increased. In April, 1921, the first consolidation was secured. The Wetmore District, No. 9, and two adjoining ones, 10 and 11, voted consolidation and this school now maintains two teachers and a two years' high school course with an enrollment of about 55. This district operates one school bus.

At the regular school election May, 1921, the organization of a county high school was carried. This high school is located in Westcliffe, with 39 pupils enrolled and two excellent, highly qualified teachers. At present time the school is housed in a rented building, but a very satisfactory one. The board was liberal in their equipment of it and today Custer County has a high school only six months old that may well take its place among the best high schools of the state.

#### DELTA COUNTY

Established February 11, 1883 Was formerly the northwest part of Gunnison County.

Delta County has today a school population of 4,900 and 44 schools.

#### DENVER COUNTY—THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

The first school established in Denver was a private school in Auraria in 1859. The school started with an enrollment of 13 children—2 Indian half-breeds, 2 Mexicans and 9 whites. It was started through the efforts of O. J. Goldrick who later became county superintendent.

No free public school was opened until 1862, when the legislature, at its second session, made its first provision for a school fund by taxation, although several unsuccessful attempts to start one were made before that time; one by the Auraria (West Denver) Town Company in 1859, when a donation for school purposes was offered but was not accepted; another, by the Legislative Council of the Provisional Government of Denver, organized in 1860, when it was proposed "that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing one or more free public schools in the city and to ascertain the number of children between the ages of 4 and 18," but was not carried into effect.

In October, 1862, the first elections for members of boards of education were held. District No. 1 was the first to organize, but District No. 2 was the first to open a school.

The upper floor of a roomy two-story brick building on Larimer street, between Tenth and Eleventh, was rented for this purpose and three teachers were employed.

Nine days later, District No. 1 opened its first school, called the Bayaud School, in a frame building situated on part of the present site of the American House. At that time there were 188 persons of school age in the district, but less than 60 attended the school. This was kept in operation until 1864, when it was closed on account of lack of funds. Records do not show that there was any school in this district in 1865-1866, and District No. 2 had but little better fate, as it was able to retain only one of its three teachers.

Not until 1865 when District No. 2 purchased a small two-room building at Lawrence and Eleventh streets—the present location of the Washington School—did either district possess a building of its own. This was the only school in the district until 1880, and although six rooms were added, it was not nearly large enough to accommodate all of the school children.

In 1868, upon the demand of some of the patrons, a separate school for colored children was opened temporarily at Sixteenth and Market streets, and a German private school was reorganized as a public school.

During the infancy of the young territory and the troublous times of the nation circumstances were not favorable to the growth of an efficient public school system. For seven or eight years affairs were in a very chaotic condition.

By constitutional amendment the City and County of Denver was established December 1, 1902, and the following districts or portions of districts were included within its boundaries: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 17, 18, 21, 24, 35, 44, 69, 98.

In 1903 the consolidation of the districts was completed. In 1922 the records show 115 school buildings. Denver's school system being entirely inadequate, there was voted on October 10, 1922, a bond issue of \$6,150,000 to be divided as follows: for Senior High Schools \$2,400,000.00, Junior High Schools \$1,750,000.00, and Elementary Schools \$2,000,000.00 and carried. The number of pupils enrolled in Denver schools for 1922 was as follows: High schools, 10,411; grade schools, 42,172; night schools, 1,675, making a total of 54,258. The number of teachers employed, 170 men, 1,530 women, making a total of 1,700.

#### DOLOROS COUNTY

Dolores County was created by an act of the legislature February 19, 1881, by the division of an area of Colorado which was at that time known as Ouray County, the San Miguel Mountains being the division line on the north.

Present school population, 418.

School buildings, 13.

#### DOUGLAS COUNTY

Douglas County, in 1871, was well settled in comparison with the rest of the state. There were 339 school children in the county at the time, and as settlements had been made mostly along the river bottoms, it was difficult to form convenient districts.

The schools were built of logs, and three months was the limit of the school year. There were six schools and six teachers.

Now there are 963 pupils, with 53 teachers. Two consolidated schools are in the county, also a very good county high school and branch of same.

#### EAGLE COUNTY

The only record of early school days in Eagle County is found in a statement of 1883. This gives the school population as 154, and from three to seven months was the length of the school term.

Now there are 864 pupils, with 60 teachers.

A very fine addition to the county high school gives them two more class rooms, a library, assembly hall and gymnasium.

#### ELBERT COUNTY

The school population of this county in 1874 was 201, with six teachers. No further definite history is given for a number of years later.

At the present time, there are 2,158 pupils, with a number of good schools and two consolidated schools.

Longer terms of school have been given the past year, the teachers have been better paid, and better school houses have been built.

#### EL PASO COUNTY

From the only school records available, it would appear that the first organization of school districts in El Paso County took place in 1874. Unfortunately, it is impossible to recount the efforts made toward the building up and improvement of the county schools previous to 1907, since no records earlier than 1907 are to be found. It is known, however,



that the free textbook system was established in the county many years ago, and great credit should be given those responsible for the inauguration of this plan.

In the year 1907, eighty-six teachers were employed in the second and third class districts of the county. Sixty-three of these were employed in one-room schools. Many of these one-room schools were constructed of adobe and logs. Terms, in some cases, were as short as four months, and the average school term was but seven and a half months. The County Superintendent's report of that year mentions particularly as difficulties to be overcome, those of irregular attendance and the lack of uniformity in grading.

Up to this time, there appears to have been no real county "system" of schools. There were merely a number of small, poorly equipped school buildings scattered over a large area, each school district largely a law unto itself. Little attempt was made by school boards to secure well-trained teachers, and in a majority of cases the primary aim seemed to be to run a school with as little expenditure of money as possible. The average salary for teachers in ungraded schools was \$50 a month, and in graded schools, \$65 a month.

In 1908, a step toward the systematizing of the schools was made in the adoption of a uniform list of textbooks for the county schools. Eight new buildings were erected in the eastern portion of the county, which was rapidly being settled up.

At this time, the only high schools in the county were located in Colorado Springs, Colorado City, Manitou, and Fountain, which towns are all closely adjacent. This meant that in all the large extent of territory comprised in the remainder of the county, the children were without any school facilities beyond the eighth grade. To remedy this lack in the northeastern portion of the county, a union high school district, comprising ten districts, was organized in 1910. The high school was located at Calhan, and has fulfilled a splendid mission in offering to the boys and girls of that section an opportunity for a higher education.

An association of the teachers, directors, and parents of the county was organized in 1912. This organization has since that time held semi-annual meetings and many interesting and helpful programs have been given.

At about this period, a tendency toward better equipped schools, better trained teachers and higher salaries was noticeable. Thirteen heating and ventilating systems were installed in one year in the rural schools.

In 1915, the county was divided into six "centers," for the purpose of carrying on social center work and as meeting places for teachers' conferences. Monthly meetings of the teachers in the locality were held, at which time school problems were discussed and the reading circle work, or other lines of study, pursued.

This year also marks the inauguration of the Correspondence Department in connection with the office of the County Superintendent of Schools. Language work of every description, including personal letters to the county superintendent, original or reproduced stories, compositions, etc., are sent every two weeks to the department by every pupil beyond the second grade. This work is there corrected, graded, criticised and commented upon and returned to the pupil. This plan has resulted in wonderful improvement in the English work of the pupils of the county, and it serves an ever larger purpose in the opportunity it offers the county superintendent to get into direct touch with the life of each child. The children write freely regarding their work, play, and ambitions, and as often as is possible, these letters are answered and a direct personal and helpful reply sent to the child by the office of the county superintendent. It has been found, too, that this department provides a method of school supervision, since the general work of a school can, as a rule, be pretty well gauged by the work done in English.

The outstanding feature of the year 1915 was the organization of twenty parent-teacher associations. These associations and others since organized have proven very valuable in bringing about the co-operation of home and school.

Previous to the year 1917, El Paso County boasted of but one consolidated school. This school, located at Fountain, was organized in 1903, and no records regarding the consolidation are at hand.

Beginning with 1917, an active campaign for consolidation of schools was entered upon. In this year, Districts 40 and 23 voted to consolidate and erect a \$16,000 building. Since that time, Districts 22, 52, and 55 have joined this consolidation. In this same year, four schools in District 3 were centralized, forming the Trucon School, and a \$12,000 school building was erected. Two other one-room schools in this district were also centralized into one school, and the "Drennan," a \$7,000 building, was erected.

Districts 32 and 18 consolidated in 1918, and the Table Rock School was founded. This year marks the beginning, also, of the centralized school at Ellicott and the consolidation of Districts 4 and 49 with the consolidated school located at Falcon. Districts 24 and 17 have since been added to this district.

The coming of the consolidated school brought with it a demand for a number of innovations. Several special supervisors for music and writing were employed in the rural schools for the first time this year, and the hot mid-day lunch for pupils was instituted in a number of districts.

The campaign for consolidation was carried on vigorously in the year 1919, twenty-three meetings and six elections being held. Districts 5, 19, 10, and 6 voted to consolidate and locate the school at Monument. The dedication of the new consolidated school buildings at Table Rock and Ellicott took place in this year. In 1919, also, District 16 voted bonds to construct a new \$25,000 grade building.

"Educational Day," which has proven to be one of the most valuable movements in the interest of education which have ever been started in the county, was first observed in the spring of 1919. On this day the school directors of the entire county met at Colorado Springs. A tour of inspection of some of the Colorado Springs. A tour of inspection of some of the Colorado Springs schools was made that the directors might observe late ideas in the building and equipment of schoolhouses and modern methods of teaching. A dinner was served by the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce to the visiting directors and following this, speeches were given on educational topics. Educational Day has been an annual event since its inauguration.

With the increase in consolidated schools came a need for stricter supervision of the high school work being done in the county, since in every case the high school grades have been added when schools have been consolidated. In order that the high school courses might be kept up to the desired standard, the credits of pupils watched, etc., a supervisor of the smaller high schools of the county was added to the county superintendent's office in 1920. The work of this supervisor is to outline the courses in all high school subjects and grades, see that the work is kept up to the standard of accredited high schools, prepare and grade examinations in all schools, etc.

Two more consolidations took place in the year 1920. Districts 16 and 61 were consolidated in April, to form a consolidated school at Calhan, and Districts 21 and 30 were combined with the consolidated school located at Eastonville. In October, the new \$60,000 consolidated school building at Monument was dedicated and was given the name of the Inez J. Lewis School.

The first educational exhibition was held in connection with the Autumn Agricultural Exposition at Colorado Springs in December of this year and though hurriedly arranged and displayed under inadequate conditions, it was a splendid success in showing the work that was being done

by the pupils of the county schools. This exhibition has been held at each succeeding exposition, and each year has been an improvement over the last, both in the extent and the quality of the work shown. The last exhibition took up the entire space in a room 50 by 50 feet in size.

A unique feature of this school year was the First Annual Song Festival held at Stratton Park Pavilion. To this Festival came the school children from all over the county to join in a day of song, with a picnic dinner at noon in the park surrounding the Pavilion. The pupils in most of the consolidated schools were brought to Colorado Springs in their school busses, some coming from a distance of 35 or 40 miles. At these Festivals, the children of all the schools are drilled and join in the big choruses, while certain schools prepare special numbers.

The consolidation movement continuing to spread, in August, 1920, the consolidation of Districts 22 and 44 took place and bonds were voted to increase the size of the school building at Ellicott in order to accommodate the larger number of pupils.

Important events of the school year 1920-21 were the dedication of the Falcon School (a \$25,000 structure), the erection of an attractive community building and school at Wigwam, and the voting of a \$100,000 bond issue to enlarge and improve the Cheyenne School plant.

This year is notable, also, for the beginning of the county school contests in Spelling, Declamation, and Debating. Intense interest was shown in these contests by the pupils and teachers of all the county schools, and they were a success from every standpoint. These contests are now annual events. The County Basket Ball League, organized in this year, has created a keen school spirit and a great amount of interest in athletics.

Through the readjustment of the boundary lines of Districts 8, 28 and 54, these districts, which had been extremely long and narrow, were made more nearly square in shape, thus making the centralization of schools more feasible. By giving all these districts a share in the railroad mileage, the valuations also were more nearly equalized and good school facilities made possible in each district. As a result, the Hanover and Squirrel Creek centralized schools have been established in District 28, and the Edison centralized school in District 54. A new \$15,000 school building is now in process of erection in District 54.

The big events of the school year 1921-22 are the voting of a \$130,000 bond issue by the Manitou school district for the erection of a new school building, the voting of bonds for a \$15,000 school structure at Yoder and the holding of health clinics in various schools in the county. Parties of Colorado Springs physicians, all specialists in their lines, accompanied by nurses, have made trips to several of the consolidated schools and given each child in the school a thorough examination. In each instance a dinner has been served the visiting party by the mothers of the community and their interest and co-operation has thus been aroused in the health movement. Physical disabilities have been found in many cases which would have been a constant handicap to the child if they had remained undiscovered and uncorrected.

The first employment of a teacher in Agriculture, Manual Training, etc., under the Smith-Hughes Act occurred this year when the school boards of the Calhan and Peyton schools united to engage a teacher for this work, the time and services of the instructor to be divided between the two schools.

The lack of access to a large library has been a considerable handicap to many of the schools of the county, particularly the smaller high schools. To overcome this disadvantage at least in some measure a Traveling Library Association has been formed this year. Every school contributing is entitled to draw books from this library and a considerable number of volumes have already been purchased and will soon be ready for distribution.

In the five years since the active campaign for consolidation was started, 23 districts have been consolidated into seven and 47 one-room



schools have been abandoned for 15 consolidated or centralized schools. Altogether, we now have 17 consolidated schools since Fountain is not included in the above number and Ramah should properly be considered a centralized school as the people of the district voted to transport the children from the outlying sections to the town school rather than erect another building for their accommodation.

Approximately 1,800 pupils are now enrolled in the centralized and consolidated schools of the county and about 80 per cent of the entire county is now centralized and consolidated territory.

Where in 1907, there were but three schools outside of Colorado Springs giving high school work, there are now twenty-one and these are so well distributed in location that no child in any part of the county need leave home to procure a high school education. There are enrolled in these high schools 450 pupils.

The corps of county teachers has grown in numbers from 86, in 1907, to 145 and the average salary has exactly doubled in one-teacher schools and in graded schools has increased from \$65 to \$145 a month.

Fifteen years ago, the only educational opportunities offered the children of the rural sections of El Paso County were such as could be given in isolated, one-room, one-teacher, poorly equipped schools of the box car type of architecture. In a decade and a half this pioneer condition has changed so that at the present time El Paso County can boast of an actual up-to-date and well organized "system" of schools with many modern, well equipped buildings. Graded schools employing especially trained teachers for each line of work have very largely replaced the school with one teacher for all grades from first to eighth; instead of walking to school over the fields and plains, large numbers are now transported by school automobiles, and the hot lunch, served by the domestic science department, has superseded the cold food brought from home in a dinner pail. The country child no longer needs to leave home and home influences in order to continue his education beyond the elementary grades, for the high school has been brought to him. No longer is the country school isolated and a little world unto itself. Interschool and all-county contests in spelling, declamation, debating, athletics, and even high school mathematics have brought about a healthy rivalry, a school and community spirit, and an incentive to the child to put forth his very best effort in competition with other children and other schools.

#### FREMONT COUNTY

Meager records in this office show that prior to 1886 there were eighteen school districts organized in this county. Since June, 1886, there have been twenty more organized but joint and consolidated districts have been formed until now we have but 32.

The earliest school districts to be organized in the county were situated along the valley of the Arkansas as it was here that people first came. In 1880 there were but 22 teachers employed in the county while now we have 179.

Much of Fremont County is mountainous, necessitating the building of small schools in districts remote from others. There are eight schools with an enrollment of less than ten in each. Consolidation is not feasible in these schools on account of the mountainous surface of the county and the small population of the communities.

There are eleven districts employing three or more teachers. These school centers are doing fine work and much is being accomplished.

The history of education in Fremont County shows at all times a desire on the part of the majority for a high standard in education. This desire is shown by the willingness with which school expense has been voted.

There is now a school population of 5,632 and a valuation of school districts of \$21,693,000.00.

## GARFIELD COUNTY

There are thirty-nine districts in Garfield County, two of which are consolidated districts.

Consolidated District No. 1 is composed of Districts Nos. 14, 17, 33, 35; has a school census of 224 and a valuation of \$886,572.00. Consolidated District No. 11 is composed of Districts Nos. 9 and 30; has a valuation of \$1,949,889 and census of 524.

There are six grade schools, six two-teacher schools and thirty-three one-teacher schools in the county. The total valuation of the county is \$17,701,335. The total school tax for 1921 was \$163,272.98. In 1920 the total school tax was \$179,122.16. The highest levy made by any district in 1921 was 20.1 mills; the lowest 2.5 mills.

Garfield County has four Union High Schools and one County High School, which also maintains a branch at New Castle. All of these high schools maintain four year courses with the exception of the branch county high school at New Castle, which offers only three years, the senior year being taken at the county high school.

## GILPIN COUNTY

A private school was opened in 1862 at Central City and the first permanent school houses in Colorado were built in 1870 at Central City and Black Hawk.

Today those same school buildings, splendidly equipped, stand as monuments to the educational foresight of Colorado pioneers.

There are now 287 students in the schools with 19 teachers. Several districts have not had sessions because all children of school age have left the district.

## GRAND COUNTY

The first school district of Grand County was organized January 3, 1876, and comprised the entire county. The first school census in February of same year showed a total of 29 children between the ages of 5 and 21. Of these 29 children, 5 are still living in the county.

The first school was held in a dug-out on the bank of the Grand River. This is now called the Colorado River. The first teacher was Mrs. John H. Mills. It was of this school that J. Harrison Mills painted his most famous picture, and in which all the pupils were dressed in buckskin.

There have been in all 16 county superintendents. In the year of 1895 the superintendent's records were accidentally burned, therefore we have no record previous to that year, the record relating to the organization of District No. 1 having been taken from their own record book.

Between the years of 1876 and 1895 the following districts were organized: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. Of these numbers 4, 9, 11, and 13 were annulled at later dates but No. 13 was later reorganized.

Since 1895 the districts numbered 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 have been organized, making a total of 18 districts at the present time. Of these two are joint districts. Number 10 with Summit County and No. 18 with Eagle County.

We have but one high school, the Kremmling Union High. This was organized in 1910 and is at present composed of Districts Nos. 5, 6, 8, 12, and 19.

The assessed valuation of county in 1897 was \$272,453. The assessed valuation in 1922 was \$4,555,660.

The first apportionment of record was in 1897 and was for the sum of \$92.66. This was divided among 148 children. The general fund apportionment in January, 1922, was the amount of \$2,128.88 and was divided among 600 children.

In 1897 was the first eighth grade graduation. This was one pupil only. In 1922 we had 25 graduates.

At present 30 teachers are employed with salaries ranging from \$75 to \$200 a month. We have but one superior school and two approved schools.

### GUNNISON COUNTY

In 1881 the enrollment of pupils in the schools of the county was 515 which was very good considering the location of this county. In 1884 the county superintendent reported several new school houses being built, one at a cost of \$8,000.

There is now a fine, new county high school costing \$150,000 which shows the progress of school affairs in a very definite and satisfactory way.

### HINSDALE COUNTY

One of the greatest events in the life of a community, one of the chief links in the chain of the history of a town is the laying of the corner-stone of a solid and substantial school building.

The corner-stone of Hinsdale County School District No. 1 was laid by the Masons October 16, 1880, what was then considered to be one of the finest public school buildings in the interior of the state.

The grand treasurer of the Masons placed within the stone, a sealed tin box on which was painted the year of Masonry, and within were placed eleven newspapers, school laws, and roll of officers of various offices of the county. Specimens of ore, new and old coins of different countries, and also views of Lake City.

The symbols of pouring corn, wine and oil upon the stone and the first address by the Grand Master completed the Masonic ceremonies.

The school has progressed through all these years, with an enrollment from 125 to 150 each year.

We have a four-year high school course with principal and assistant and three teachers for the lower grades.

Three districts have consolidated with No. 1, as the county has depopulated, so at present we have only four districts in the county. In one district there are two schools, as it is impossible for children to attend the one, as they are so far apart.

In all districts the scholars are doing nicely and have a high average on their reports.

### HUERFANO COUNTY

The first school house was built at St. Marys in 1869 and was followed the next year by schools in Cucharas and Walsenburg.

Today the county has 76 schools, serving 6,070 school children.

### JACKSON COUNTY

Jackson County was organized in 1909—set off from Larimer County, so the history of Larimer County up to that time includes that of Jackson County.

Mrs. W. J. Dawson was the first county superintendent, appointed for a short term until the fall of 1910, when Mrs. Nellie Affolter was elected for the period of two years.

In 1912, the present incumbent, Minnie A. Book, was elected and has held the office since that time.

There are six districts in the county, employing a total of nine teachers with an enrollment of 131 pupils. In addition there is a county high school organized in 1911 which employs four teachers and has an enrollment of thirty-five. The six-six plan was adopted in 1920 with gratifying success. The vocational work carried on the past two years has been approved and federal and state aid extended this year. Introduction of vocational training has done much to stimulate interest and bids fair to eventually prove a valuable asset.



The greatest hindrance to the advancement of the cause of education is the widely distributed settlement of the park, making the question of transportation a troublesome problem, and the lack of a suitable building for the county high school is a serious hindrance to progress.

However, there are some worthy improvements. Uniformity of text books has been adopted and the salary of teachers is above that of many of our mountainous districts. More attention is paid to the qualifications of teachers.

A new building erected at Coalmont last spring has a heating plant and Walden has installed heat and has water in the building.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

In 1871 the county superintendent reported 20 schools in the county. Of these one-half were log houses poorly furnished, long rudely constructed desks, with benches of like length.

The remaining buildings were frame and brick, commodious and well constructed, with improved desks and seats, supplied with black-boards painted upon the walls, with rooms and hooks for clothes, desks for teachers, and good arrangements for warming and ventilation.

In the establishment of graded schools nothing had been done.

No libraries in any of the districts.

In 1922 there were four senior high, two junior high, twenty-six elementary and twenty-six rural schools, with a total enrollment of 3,570 and employing 133 teachers.

#### KIOWA COUNTY

In 1917 there were 55 schools and 69 teachers for practically the same number of pupils now accommodated in 31 schools and with a teaching force of 63.

Of the 55 schools, 50 were one-room rural schools and of the 31, twelve are one-room rural schools.

Within this five-year period, 4 modern buildings have been constructed, one in Chivington, one in Brandon, one in Rural District 21, and one in Rural District 7.

Five years ago the average salary was \$65, with none in excess of \$1,100; now the average is over \$100 with the maximum \$2,400.

No six-month terms; all eight and nine months.

Standards for both pupils and teachers are being raised.

	1901	1921
Census .....	188	1,189
Enrollment .....	169	1,108
Number of teachers.....	15	63
Average salary.....	\$43.00	\$110.00
Average cost per pupil enrolled.....	5.50	16.00
Average levy.....	.005	.007
Valuation of school equipment.....	\$12,000.00	\$87,764.00
Total paid out.....	\$6,670.00	\$149,000.00

#### KIT CARSON COUNTY

The court house in Kit Carson County was burned and with it practically all of the records, consequently data earlier than 1907 cannot be obtained. Below is a comparison:

	1907	1921
Number of school districts.....	39	75
Census .....	1,415	3,135
Enrollment in grades, one to eight, inclusive	1,200	2,369
Enrollment in high school.....	10	277
Number completing eighth grade.....	17	159
Number completing four years high school...	....	39

	1907	1921
Average daily attendance.....	468	2,186
Teachers employed.....	48	143
Average salary in graded schools.....	\$52.00	\$123.00
Average salary in rural schools.....	\$39.00	\$108.00
Average number of days of school during school year, graded schools.....	170	180
Average number of days of school during school year, one room rural schools....	129	150
Cost per pupil based on enrollment, per month	\$4.98	\$9.48
Cost per pupil based on average daily attendance .....	\$8.19	\$13.84
Assessed valuation of all taxable property in the organized school district.....	\$2,196,801.00	\$30,685,491.00
Mills levied by county for school purposes...	5	3.05
Bonds issued.....	....	\$232,300.00

The above report for 1921 includes the following:

Consolidated Schools—Consolidated No. 1, Burlington, teachers 15; enrollment 340; Consolidated No. 2, Smoky Hill, teachers 3, enrollment 59.

Centralized Schools—District No. 29, First Central, teachers 3, enrollment 58; District No. 19, Second Central, teachers 3, enrollment 50; District No. 37, Seibert, teachers 9, enrollment 215; District No. 35, Flagler, teachers 10, enrollment 323; District No. 55, Shiloh, teachers 2, enrollment 36; District No. 59, Rock Cliff, teachers 2, enrollment 48.

Two Room Schools—District No. 38, Bonny, teachers 2, enrollment 18; District No. 1, Bethune, teachers 2, enrollment 35.

Schools that furnish transportation—District No. Con. 1, Burlington; District No. Con. 2, Smoky Hill; District No. 35, Flagler; District No. 37, Seibert; District No. 19, Second Central; District No. 29, First Central; District No. 50, Midway.

Accredited by the State University and maintaining a junior and senior high school—District No. Con. 1, Burlington; District No. 35, Flagler.

## LAKE COUNTY

In 1889 there were 10 school houses in this county, with 17 teachers and an enrollment of 31 high school pupils.

The report for 1922 shows that there are now 56 teachers, 1,770 pupils, 309 of whom attend the high school.

A summer term was conducted with 190 students attending.

## LA PLATA COUNTY

School District No. 1, La Plata County, was organized January 12, 1877. The census that year was 96. During the same year five districts were organized. No records of this period are now in the superintendent's office.

The records that have been preserved begin in 1888 when T. J. Jackson was superintendent. The superintendents were at first paid a per diem and consequently kept a journal of the work performed, miles traveled, and postage used. These records are interesting reading and recall the names of many of the older residents and teachers of the county.

The first school is still standing in Animas City. It had been planned to move this crude and small log building to the high school campus but a recent fire has made that impractical.

District No. 9, Durango, was organized in 1881. This district is the only first class district now in La Plata County. The high school is one of the best equipped to be found in the United States in a town the size of Durango. Superintendent E. E. Smiley has been the efficient head of the schools for over 14 years. The schools are a credit to the community and make Durango the educational center of the San Juan Basin.

La Plata County has 120 teachers and 34 districts. The school census is 3,668. The total property valuation is \$15,612,070.

A county list of aproved books is used by all districts. The county supplementary reading library consists of several thousand books and is a great asset to the county schools. This library has shown a continued growth. It is supported by a tax levied by the several districts.

During the past two years the La Plata County Educational Association has held monthly group meetings which have tended to unify and bring enthusiasm to the rural schools. Group spelling, arithmetic, and penmanship contests are held at the morning sessions of these group meetings. Discussions of educational subjects are held in the afternoon. The community, the school boards, and the teachers contribute to these discussions.

The western group of the La Plata County Educational Association held a very successful school fair on Armistice Day, 1921. They plan to make this an annual event.

The Animas-Florida group of the La Plata County Educational Association inaugurate a May festival this spring which will be in the nature of a school exhibit with contests.

Agriculture instruction is being promoted by the issuance of a bulletin prepared by the county agent and the county superintendent. Credit is given for home work and for manual work. Monthly plans correlating the work with other subjects and including plans for one piece of manual work are sent out with the bulletin.

#### LARIMER COUNTY

The old record of this county shows that in 1868 there were three school districts, 75 persons of school age, and \$160 on hand.

The first public school was opened in the winter of 1865 near Loveland.

At this time there are 46 school districts, 8,872 school children, and about 285 teachers.

Four consolidated schools are in the county, namely: Loveland, Timnath, Big Thompson, and Cache la Poudre. The latter school is situated in the little town of Laporte, at the foot of the mountains, and has the reputation of being one of the finest consolidated schools in the United States.

#### LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

Las Animas County was created by an act of the legislature in 1866, and in the early part of the following year, the first school district was organized in Trinidad.

There are now 114 school districts and 142 school buildings in use. There is an enrollment of 14,109 pupils, with 385 teachers.

The teachers are taking an interest in institute work, and teachers' meetings, and next year there will be a comprehensive system of county high schools.

#### LINCOLN COUNTY

Lincoln County was created in 1889. At that time it was sparsely settled, being mostly a stock raising district.

There were seven schools, mostly of sod, which were described as surprisingly neat and comfortable. The principal school was a fine brick building located at Hugo. These schools were well supplied with maps, charts, globes, etc.

Now there are 87 schools, two union high schools and one consolidated school. The enrollment of pupils is 2,633. The eighth grade students completed the first three parts of the Farm Record Book as sent out by the Agricultural College.

## LOGAN COUNTY

In 1888 there were 80 school districts in Logan County. Some of these districts had frame school houses, but most of them were of sod. Sterling, the county seat, was building a brick house where six teachers were employed and a high school department opened.

The county was very sparsely settled, therefore did not advance educationally as would have been the case under more favorable circumstances.

Of late years, however, the county has made great progress. There are 103 schools, with a school census of 6,093. A very fine county high school, with a high standard, is located at Sterling.

## MESA COUNTY

Mesa County was organized as a county in 1882, from a part of Gunnison County. Only one school district was recognized at the organization.

During the winter of 1882, a small school was taught in a log cabin in the embryonic town of Grand Junction. Fifteen pupils were enrolled, and Miss Nannie Blain was the teacher.

In May, 1883, five school districts were organized, and a school census of the county taken. There were 75 children of school age.

Harrison E Stroud was the first County Superintendent of Schools. He served one year, and was succeeded by George W. Caldwell, who served from 1883 to 1885. The following is the list of county superintendents up to 1923:

M. O. Whitehead.....	1885-1888
D. T. Stone.....	1888-1890
E. T. Fisher.....	1890-1896
Elizabeth Walker .....	1896-1900
Z. B. McClure.....	1900-1907
C. G. Sargent.....	1907-1911
Mrs. Daisy Breeze.....	1911-1913
A. L. Hampton.....	1913-1915
Mrs. Elizabeth Hinton.....	1915-1923

In 1886, D. T. Stone became City Superintendent of Schools of Grand Junction. There were at that time five teachers, including the superintendent.

In 1887, the Grand Junction High School was organized, with two pupils in the 9th grade and none above. In 1922, the high school enrollment in the Grand Junction school was 525.

D. T. Stone served one year as both city and county superintendent. Those serving as city superintendents of the Grand Junction schools are as follows:

D. T. Stone; J. A. Guttery; N. H. Hayden; F. W. Smith; W. H. Miller; J. H. Allen; R. E. Tope.

In 1922, there were recorded in the county six accredited high schools: Grand Junction, Fruita, Palisade, Appleton, Fruitvale, and DeBeque.

The following schools were giving high school work: Collbran, Mesa, Clifton, Purdy Mesa and Pride.

The Mesa County Teachers' Association was organized in 1887, and held sessions yearly until 1916, when the western branch of the State Teachers' Association made Grand Junction the permanent place of meeting, at the usual time of the county meeting. The county meetings were discontinued for the larger association.

The school census for 1921 was 6,633, as compared with 75 in 1883.

Mesa County has 33 districts, three of which are consolidated districts, and two of which are union high school districts.



The records show, in 1922, 212 teachers, 52 of whom are high school teachers. All the high school teachers except two, are college graduates, and about 50 per cent. of the grade teachers are either normal school or college graduates.

We believe Mesa County has kept pace with any part of the state in educational progress.

#### MINERAL COUNTY

Mineral County schools were organized in the fall and spring of 1891.

This being a small county, the schools were mostly in the city of Creede. The town of Creede, however, built a new concrete school at a cost of \$2,500, which was used several years and has two beautiful rooms and accommodated about seventy pupils. Today this is abandoned, the people having moved away, and floods have destroyed the town, but the schoolhouse is intact.

District No. 1 maintains two schools: one near Pagosa Springs, and the other at Wagon Wheel Gap. Both are neat, comfortable frame buildings, and accommodate about twenty-five pupils each.

District No. 2 maintains a summer school up the Rio Grande River. A teacher is fortunate to secure this summer school, as it is a beautiful spot, with about five pupils and twenty-eight miles from the nearest town.

District No. 3 is the main center. The High School is located opposite the grammar school, and has about thirty pupils. The grammar school has about one hundred thirty pupils, and has 16 eighth grade graduates this spring. The schools are doing well, and would compare favorably with larger towns in many ways.

A great deal of attention is given at all times by the patrons to the educational work, and efficiency is demanded by the boards; this makes the pupils work, and good results follow.

Creede, however, is handicapped by the depression in business, because metal mining is the chief industry. Summers are short up here, as altitude nearly reaches the 10,000 mark.

There is some cattle industry, and this year the head lettuce growers are experimenting. These industries may give us some new school houses later, and we are still looking forward to a brighter future.

#### MOFFAT COUNTY

Since 1920, there have been three new districts organized, making the total 21. The teachers have increased from 65 to 75. The census has increased from 1,573, to 1,608.

In 1921, a grade building of 8 rooms was partly completed. Four rooms on the lower were finished. In this building, the third and fourth grades were placed, so that the high school could have more room, as that department had increased to 110 pupils.

In 1920, three school buildings were erected—one in District 17, the second at Maybell, and the third at Sunbeam.

In 1921, an annex was built to the Axial school house, and a high school organized.

The county has uniform text-books. The County Superintendent outlined these books, and since then has been trying to get the pupils properly graded. The school spirit and co-operation is much in evidence. At present we are displaying some of the pupils' work at one of the main stores, with gratifying results.

#### MONTEZUMA COUNTY

The first school in Montezuma County was taught in a log school building on the site of the present town of Mancos, by Miss Lizzie Allen. This was in 1879. Two years later, the first school district was organized in the same vicinity. The same school building, a primitive

log house, was used for several years. The seats used were mostly rough, home-made ones. The apparatus and other equipment was almost nothing. The value, if it could have been measured in dollars and cents, would have been an insignificant amount. The number of children, about thirty.

The amount of money paid for the support of schools in the county did not run above \$200 for some years.

From this small beginning, in the vicinity of Mancos, there has grown up on that small site a school district with good modern buildings and equipment.

The number of children has increased to 475, and the property values from a few hundred dollars to \$1,263,595.

From a course of study consisting of the "three R's," a graded system has arisen with a complete four years' high school course. The high school is now an accredited one with a splendid corps of teachers. Vocational training is given under the Smith-Hughes system. The exhibits from this department in the County Fair last fall won the approval of educators from different parts of the state.

Dolores has a splendid school building with nine teachers. The equipment is modern and up-to-date. The laboratory itself cost \$2,000 in equipment alone. The manual training room is one of which Montezuma County is proud. Much of the furniture in the Domestic Science department is made by the boys of the manual training class.

Cortez, the county seat of Montezuma County, has a fairly good building with good equipment. The course of study comprises a four years high school course. This year, the people of the town, realizing the necessity of a gymnasium in the school, have financed the project, and today there stands a splendid structure known as the Cortez Gymnasium, a memorial to the loyalty of our teachers and patrons. The Cortez debating team is the champion of the county, and are forging ahead for greater laurels.

In other parts of the county, for the past two years, the growth and advancement in education has been continuous and marked. Some of our county schools are ready to be standardized; one of them can be placed in the "Superior Class."

The teaching force of the county at the present time consists of 71 teachers. Of this number, more than 25 per cent. have taken complete courses in normal training schools, and 40 per cent. are experienced teachers with first grade certificates.

The number of school children in the county is 2,003.

The value of school buildings is \$115,917.17, and the value of apparatus, libraries, etc., is in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

During the current school year there was paid out for teachers' salaries the sum of \$62,043, in round numbers. The wages of teachers yearly range from \$800 to \$2,800. The length of term is from seven to nine months.

In District 15, the school house burned this year, and from the ashes of the old has arisen a fine two-room building which is modern and up to date in every respect, and which has been erected according to the standardization plan.

In short, what we have done in the past few years is only a beginning of the great work we hope to accomplish in education in Montezuma County—the training of our boys and girls for citizenship.

#### MONTROSE COUNTY

The schools practically all began about September 1, in very good condition as a general rule. No school this year was closed on account of lack of funds—one school which had been closed for previous years on account of no funds was reopened this year.

One new school building, Coal Creek, in District No. 16, was erected and in operation the past year. Two school buildings, however, were erected the year before.



The schools progressed very nicely, all kept up with and followed the Course of Study.

This year, additional rooms are being built to accommodate the grammar grades in the Nucla Schools, District No. 18.

### MORGAN COUNTY

Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11 were formed between April 22, 1883, and December 18, 1888, while Morgan County was yet a part of Weld County. In 1889, the County of Morgan was formed, containing the above districts and some unorganized territory.

This territory has been organized or added to districts already existing, until today there is no unorganized territory.

Mr. S. M. Prince was the first teacher in Fort Morgan, District No. 3. This is now a first class district. Brush is also a district of the first class. The other 17 districts are third class.

The 1921 census shows that Morgan County has 5,663 people of school age. There are 185 teachers.

Teachers' salaries are from \$620 to \$1,080 for those in rural schools, and from \$900 to \$4,000 in town and city schools.

There are three accredited high schools and one which will probably be accredited this spring; also one one-year, one two-year, and one three-year high school.

### OTERO COUNTY

There were 8 school districts, with 9 schools, in Otero County in 1890, also one union district with Kiowa County. Fourteen teachers were employed. In 1893, 41 teachers were engaged in instructing 1,753 school children. The La Junta High School established a four-years course at that time. The kindergarten was made a part of the public school system.

There is now a school population of 7,515. Sixty-one schools and one consolidated school are used to further the cause of education in this county at the present time.

### OURAY COUNTY

The history of the schools of Ouray County reflects the rise and fall of mining activities in the county.

The first school district was organized in 1876. The record of it is a part of the record of San Juan County, and has never been transcribed on the record of Ouray County.

The first school house was a one-room log building. The pupils, of whom there were about twenty, furnished their own texts, and most of the furniture was contributed by the patrons.

In 1878, two more districts were organized, each of which also held school in log cabins. In all three schools everything was taught, according to a teacher here at that time, "from the A B C's up to Algebra," and the text-books were as many and as varied as the pupils. The total enrollment was seventy-eight, the largest number being at Ouray, District No. 1, which boasted of forty pupils and paid the teacher a salary of seventy-five dollars a month. The average salary was fifty-two dollars a month.

Agitation was begun that year for an improvement in text-books and equipment. The State Superintendent, J. C. Shattuck, in a letter to the editor of the Ouray Times, May, 1878, commends the people of Ouray for their interest in matters of education, and congratulates them on the progress they have made.

In 1879, the first school exhibit was held. It drew the largest crowd that had ever attended a public gathering in the town.

In 1880, owing to the general opinion that a town that had three churches and six dance halls should have a school building, a log house was purchased for \$500 by District No. 1, and school was held in it until 1883. A new site was bought that year and a brick school house, seating sixty pupils, was erected. Two teachers were employed, the enrollment being one hundred.

The enrollment of the other two schools had remained about stationary, between twenty and thirty.

In the years 1883 and 1884, five more districts were organized. Some uniformity of text books was attempted, but not achieved. Since supplies and equipment had to be hauled from Canon City or Colorado Springs by mule teams, the schools got along with as little as possible.

District No. 1 issued bonds to the amount of \$9,500, in 1885, to enlarge and improve the school building. New blackboards were purchased that year, and two unabridged dictionaries, a globe and maps. Three teachers were employed, the principal receiving a salary of a hundred dollars a month and the other two seventy-five dollars a month. The term was nine months long.

In 1888, 1890 and 1891, Districts No. 9, No. 10 and No. 11, respectively, were organized.

In 1890 the enrollment of District No. 6 had increased to 91, and two one-room school houses had been built to accommodate them. The next year, the enrollment rose to 128, and another one-room school house was built. Although there was only a mile and a half and a mile and three quarters between the schools, all the pupils could not attend one school on account of the bad roads and the depth of the snow. The people of the district boasted of having a school at the highest altitude of any school in Colorado, and possibly in the United States.

In 1890, two more rooms were opened in the building of District No. 1, one to accommodate the high school, which had been started that year. The state course of study had been adopted and was being followed throughout the county as nearly as was possible without uniformity of text books.

New heating and ventilating apparatus, new furniture, sanitary plumbing, water closets, sewerage and a better water supply were installed in Ouray in 1893. Six teachers were employed. The principal was paid \$1,000 a year, and the other teachers were paid \$750 a year.

The same year, District No. 11 built a four-room brick school building which, with only minor changes, is being used at the present time.

In 1896 and in 1898, Districts 12 and 13 were organized. No other districts were organized after that until 1912, when District No. 14 was formed. It is the last district to be organized in this county.

The highest enrollment any school in the county has had was in 1902, when 440 were enrolled in the grades in District No. 1, and 36 in the high school. From then to the present, the school population has gradually decreased, the enrollment this year in District No. 1 being 133. Practically the same condition has prevailed in the other schools of the county, although the school population is a little more stable in the northern part of the county, where the chief industry is agriculture instead of mining.

District No. 12 was annulled in 1907 because the mines in that district being closed, there were no children there to go to school.

In 1914, District No. 14 formed a joint district with No. 28 of Montrose County, the new district being known as District No. 30. A new school house of stucco was built, the valuation of it and the equipment being about \$9,500. It is the only school building in the county having an auditorium and a room that can be used as a gymnasium.

The schools in Districts Nos. 1, 11 and 30, are the only graded schools in the county.

In the other districts, log school houses have been replaced by frame buildings, with the exception of three schools. Other minor improvements have been made, but any big improvement will have to come

through consolidation. Public opinion in practically all the districts, however, is against consolidation.

Until 1905, District No. 1 was the only one maintaining a high school. In that year, a county high school was established at Ouray, and the district gave up its high school. A full four-year high school course was offered, and four teachers were employed. A dwelling house that had been used by District No. 1 as a laboratory and which was owned by the district was rented for the county high school, and later purchased.

In 1911, a commercial department was established at Ouray, and a branch high school was granted to Ridgway. Only one teacher was allowed, however, and that one teacher was supposed to supervise the work of the grades also.

Ridgway was allowed another teacher for the high school in 1913, and a four year course was offered there. In 1920, it was given a third teacher.

In 1915, a branch of the county high school was given to Colona. In 1916, it had one full-time and one half-time teacher. Since 1917, it has two full-time teachers, and offers a four year course.

The high school in Ridgway is housed in the City Hall. The high school in Colona uses two rooms of the grade building.

Educational progress in the county has not been as rapid in the last fifteen years as it was before that time, not because the patrons have been less interested, but because the decline in mining, the chief industry of the county, has caused a decrease both in population and in income.

If a revival in mining should occur, the schools would also advance more rapidly.

#### PARK COUNTY

In 1866-7, Mr. H. A. W. Tabor was superintendent. In 1869 there were two districts, with sixty-four persons of school age.

First school organized in Fairplay in early 60's.

One-room school, frame building, now "hose house."

Three and four months' school.

Other one-room schools followed in Alma, Garo, Hartsel, Guffey, and in the more remote districts—frame buildings.

Teachers' salaries always in keeping with the spirit of progress.

Pupils, as a rule, up to standard from early days.

Many eight and nine months schools by the early 90's.

First stone school building, built in Fairplay, in 1884. Two rooms. Full four-year high school curriculum in 1900.

High school held in old M. E. church to date; one teacher.

Many six months' schools in outlying districts until 1921. This year will have up to seven and nine months.

High schools in Alma, Hartsel, Guffey, in last decade.

Fairplay to vote bonds this year to build a high school room to grade building.

Consolidated school at Guffey.

Several new schools organized in past three years, for accommodation of homesteaders.

#### PHILLIPS COUNTY

The county was organized from parts of Logan, Sedgwick and Yuma Counties. In 1907, there were thirty school districts. The length of term at that time was seven months, and the average salary \$41. The Phillips County High School paid a salary of \$100 per month to its principal, and \$60 to an assistant. The enrollment of the high school was 31.

Phillips County has just passed through one of the best educational years of its history. Indications point strongly to a greater revival for the coming year.

All but four of the 37 schools of the county had nine months of school, and the remaining four schools had eight months of school.

At least two new school houses will be built in the county this coming year. Eleven schools passed the standardization test, three receiving tablets showing them to be superior schools and the remainder approved schools. The number of schools for the coming year to meet the requirements will be more than double the present number.

Two teachers' reading circles were organized in the fall—one at Holyoke and one at Haxtun. Sixty-nine teachers enrolled and took active part in the meetings of the circles.

A teachers' association was held February 17-18, at which but three of the 83 teachers of the county enrolled. At the close of the meetings, a County Council of the Parent-Teachers' Association was organized, which now has more than one-half of the schools of the county enrolled.

The county high school had the largest enrollment in its history. The system is based on the county unit, and comprises two four-year high schools, one at Holyoke and one at Haxtun, with four branch schools offering two-year courses. Another branch school will be established this coming year at Paoli. Two hundred ninety-seven students were enrolled in the entire system out of a school population of two thousand fifty. One hundred nine graduated from the eighth grade this year, and nearly all have signified their intentions of entering high school next year.

#### PITKIN COUNTY

The organization of public schools in Pitkin County dates from August 1, 1881.

The first school district, Aspen No. 1, was organized August 6, 1881. Soon after the organization, a school was opened, a building being rented for the purpose, and maintained for six months of that year. Districts Nos. 2 and 3 were organized during the same year, and each held short terms of school. The total enrollment during the first year was 58.

In 1883, the school population had increased sufficiently to require the services of two teachers.

Three additional districts were organized in 1886. The school population of the county was 572.

The present school population is 972, with approximately 16 schools: one senior high, 4 elementary, and 11 rural.

#### PROWERS COUNTY

Prowers County was organized in 1889, with 13 school districts in the county. In a little over a year, the number had been increased to 21, in which were employed 25 teachers. From the first, school boards realized the necessity of securing the most competent teachers. Lamar had the finest school house in the county. A teachers' reading circle was inaugurated.

At the present time, there are 75 schools in the county, with an enrollment of 4,566 students.

#### PUEBLO COUNTY

In 1862, the first school in southern Colorado was opened in the City of Pueblo. The building, a frame structure built near the center of the town, has long since disappeared. It was a school supported by subscription, and its teacher was Miss Weston.



School District No. 1 was organized in 1866-67. In 1870, a two-room adobe schoolhouse, the first public school building in southern Colorado, was erected in Pueblo, on the corner of Eleventh and Court Streets, where now stands the Centennial High School building. The adobe was soon outgrown, and it was necessary to rent rooms in different parts of the town to accommodate the larger pupils.

In 1874, the bonds for a new building were sold, but after the building was started, the district treasurer absconded with a large part of the funds. For over a year no school was held, but in 1876 the new building was opened and was named Centennial. In 1890, this building was remodeled and enlarged into one of the finest school buildings of the country. District No. 1 contained, in 1908, besides the Centennial High School, the following buildings: Hinsdale, Fountain, Somerlid, Bradford, Riverside, Irving and Centennial Annex Buildings.

In 1873, a new school district, which was called No. 20, was organized in Pueblo on the south side of the Arkansas River. Ex-Governor Adams was one of the chief factors in its organization, having driven out to the ranch of Philip Zoeller, Pueblo's first county superintendent of schools, and presented a petition to him to organize the territory lying south of the Arkansas River into a new school district. Superintendent Zoeller did so, but said that he did not see the use of it, as there were no children to attend school.

A one-room brick building was erected on the brow of the hill, and the school was opened in the fall of 1873. The little brick building was soon followed by a four-room building, the Corona, and the Central, Bessemer, Wildeboor, Danforth, Carlile, Columbian, Edison, Central Annex, Minnequa, Lake View and Lincoln Schools followed later. In February, 1883, the enrollment in this district was 460; in January, 1916, there were enrolled in all the high schools of the county, 1,037 pupils, and the total enrollment in the county was 9,943 pupils. There were 91 schools, with 375 rooms, in the county. These then represented a valuation of \$1,395,113.

The development of the county schools outside of the city of Pueblo has followed closely that of No. 1 and No. 20. Beginning a considerable number of years following the first schools to be opened in Pueblo, rural school districts and buildings were provided as the lands in the valley were settled. Of these early buildings, only a few are now standing, one adobe and one log school house still being in use, however. In several of the rural communities, consolidation has taken place and large modern brick buildings erected. There are, in all, about 15 rural high schools, all doing creditable work. These schools are all under the supervision of the county superintendent's office. In all there are now 45 school districts in the county, and over 125 teachers, outside of the City of Pueblo. The schools are well supported, and progress is being made continually in the direction of consolidation, new buildings, better teachers and organization of high schools.

#### RIO BLANCO COUNTY

In 1883, there was a school population of 283, with eight school houses in the county. Outside of these facts, there is nothing definite in the way of historical items concerning Rio Blanco.

There are now 796 school children, with 35 school buildings. Bonds were voted for a \$75,000 high school this year. Thirteen school districts and one joint district are in the county.

#### RIO GRANDE COUNTY

The educational system of Rio Grande County has been entirely reorganized in the past five years. In 1916, there were in this county 28 school districts, two of which were towns. The 26 were one-room schools of the regulation "box-car" type. They were as good as the average one-room school that is found in any locality.

Through the efforts of Mr. C. E. Hart, then county superintendent, assisted by Mr. C. G. Sargent of Fort Collins, a campaign was started in the locality north of Monte Vista, for consolidation. This campaign was successful. The next year, several more districts united to form what is now known as the Sargent Consolidated School District No. 3. A community church and Sunday school have been started by these enterprising people, so now they have an ideal community in every respect. The completeness of the plant is rarely, if ever, found in rural communities. This district has a modern high school building, a commodious elementary building, garage, superintendent's cottage, and a splendid teacherage, also a pastor's residence. They have a community playground well equipped, where the community comes to play.

This community offers its children regular high school, vocational work under Smith-Hughes direction, also a commercial course.

The Sargent district is composed of six of the one-room districts and parts of five others.

Just north of Sargent, about six miles, is the village of Center, in Saguache County, a village in 1917 that did not have any aspirations toward having more than a three or four teacher school. Two years of high school were offered, but the school was not accredited. During the summer of 1917, they formed a consolidation with Districts Nos. 10 and 11 in Rio Grande County, forming what is now known as Joint Consolidated District No. 26. Several districts in Saguache County have also joined this district now, so that it is a large district transporting some 200 pupils. They have built one of the finest buildings to be found anywhere. They have been aroused, and by their efforts in bringing about the consolidation and building of the school, have developed a splendid community spirit.

In April, 1919, there was formed one of the largest consolidated school districts in the state. At this time, eleven districts voted unanimously to form a consolidation centering at the town of Del Norte. This district is largely in mountainous territory, where roads are not good, and in this altitude the snow makes it doubly difficult to transport the 300 or more children. One bus makes a daily trip of 18 miles through mountains and, with snow two feet deep, has only missed four days making the trip thus far this winter.

This district has erected a \$125,000 high school building, modern in every respect. The curriculum is rich, and country and town children alike are having an opportunity to obtain as fine high school advantages as are offered anywhere. The community is loyal and is doing all in its power to show the people everywhere that consolidation is feasible and advantageous even in spite of many difficulties. This district deserves commendation for the way in which it has surmounted transportation difficulties.

At Monte Vista in the summer of 1919 was organized Consolidated District No. 8 which is composed of four districts and parts of three others. During this year a county high school was organized at Monte Vista which provides transportation for all county high pupils not enrolled in any of the other three consolidated districts of the county. The County High School offers vocational training as well as regular high school work. This school is most efficient. Consolidated District No. 8 has been very well conducted and has provided the best of grade work for its children.

There are at the present time nine school districts in this county, four of which are the splendid consolidated schools described. Four one-room schools remain, of these two send their pupils to a consolidated school by paying tuition. The other two maintain schools. When times adjust themselves these districts will probably consolidate and then Rio Grande County will be offering real educational opportunities to each and every one of its children. At the present time every high school boy and girl is furnished transportation and an opportunity to obtain a four-year high school education.



The consolidated high schools are all accredited with North Central Association. The people have found the higher taxes burdensome but have never so much as intimated returning to the old plan.

This marvelous reorganization has been accomplished in a short space of time by the combined efforts of all of the people with a common purpose: namely, to give their children the best education possible.

#### ROUTT COUNTY

The earliest record that can be found in regard to school conditions in Routt County was written in 1890. This report stated that the territory of each district was so large that some of the pupils could not secure school privileges. The teachers also were not able to attend institutes, being cut off by mountain ranges. No railroad touched the county.

This county is now reached by the Moffat railroad and conditions are very much improved. There are thirty-eight districts, one joint district and a Union High School. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-six pupils are receiving instruction from 114 teachers. The tendency is toward uniting and thus increasing facilities.

#### SAGUACHE COUNTY

The first county superintendent for Saguache County was appointed in 1869. There were 30 school children then.

The report for the year 1922 shows that there are now 1,828 school children, two consolidated and two joint districts, in addition to fourteen school districts.

#### SAN JUAN COUNTY

There seems to have been a school in this county as early as 1876. The first record of school tax is 1877.

The school gradually increased in size and an occasional teacher was added until 1913, when an accredited High School was established. From that time until the present the growth has been steady and progressive.

Manual Training and Domestic Science were established in 1910. About this time a large modern brick school building was erected. This building is modern throughout and the equal of any school building in the state of towns of like population.

Special teachers of music, drawing and penmanship are now employed in the grades.

A class in gymnasium work is maintained and is open to all students. A local physician makes an examination of all students twice a year and those with physical ailments much oftener.

The High School is divided into the Junior High School, or 7th, 8th, and 9th grades and the Senior High School or the 10th, 11th and 12th grades. All meet together in general assembly, in student association meetings, for athletics and other activities.

A complete commercial course is maintained.

Schools have been established and modern buildings erected at Eureka, Howardsville and Gladstone and school maintained during such part of each year as seems most advisable according to the activities of each mining camp.

It is the purpose of San Juan Public Schools to direct the formation of good habits mentally, morally and physically and finally be an actual aid in directing the student to a life that will be a credit to his parents, a bulwark to the state and community, and a rational satisfaction to himself. In short we are striving to obtain through our schools loyal American citizens.

## SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

San Miguel County was organized in 1883. At that time our present school District No. 1 was District No. 6 of Ouray County. Since it remained in the new county and was the only organized district in the county it was numbered one. The first school census showed a school population of 69. For three years this remained the only school district; then came the need of others until at the present time we have 12 districts.

We now have two high schools; one at Telluride and the other at Norwood. The Telluride High School held its first graduating exercises in 1902. Aside from the usual classical course commercial courses, manual training, domestic science and art, music and drawing, and courses in pedagogy are offered in the Telluride High School.

The school also has a hall in which it holds its various exercises. The work of remodeling and repairing the building was done by the high school boys under the direction of the manual training supervisor.

The High School at Norwood offers the usual classical course and an additional course in commercial work.

Both High Schools are interested in athletics and enter track meets and other forms of athletics offered by associations. They have also shown considerable interest in rhetorical contests.

Our rural schools, many of which are summer schools, are one-room schools. The greater part of the county is as yet very sparsely settled, thus making consolidation an impossibility. Our school patrons are making every effort to standardize their schools and make them the best possible under the present conditions.

Almost every school contains a library, and all districts have contributed to a fund used for the County Traveling Library from which teachers may draw supplementary readers, reference books and professional reading for themselves.

## SEDGWICK COUNTY

Sedgwick County High School was organized at the general election in November, 1902. The first class was graduated in 1904.

Owing to crowded conditions, the high school had been temporarily moved to a rented building in the year 1908-09. Bonds to the amount of \$23,000 were voted July 24, 1909, for the construction and equipment of the present high school building located on the block between Pine and Cedar and Fifth and Sixth Streets, Julesburg, Colorado. Work commenced on the building September 20, 1909, but it was not completed until September 10, 1910, though it was opened to accommodate the first Normal Institute of Northeastern Colorado, June 6 to June 16.

On May 3, 1920, a bond issue of \$190,000 was voted for additions and construction of such buildings as were needed to care for the high school pupils of the county. Approximately \$100,000 was spent at Julesburg on a gymnasium and auditorium, and two dormitories for the accommodation of rural boys and girls who wish to attend high school.

A Sedgwick branch high school constructed at a cost of approximately \$75,000, has accommodation for 150 students and is strictly modern in every respect, being provided throughout with electric lights, hot and cold water, electric domestic science equipment, manual training and other special features of a modern school.

A two-room high school was constructed at Ovid, and this year a branch high school is operated in connection with the Philipps County School system, at Fairfield, Colorado.

Sedgwick County High is ranked as a school of the first class in the State of Colorado. It is fully accredited and its graduates enter colleges and universities without examinations.

Twenty-three school districts, six joint districts with Phillips County; five districts with two buildings in district; Ovid District (Consolidated),

four teachers, 130 pupils enrolled; new building costing \$30,000. District 53, Julesburg public school, enrollment 300 pupils, 10 teachers. District 46, Sedgwick public school, enrollment 146 pupils, five teachers.

Well organized eighth grade county commencement exercises held in the high school building Field Day in connection with this when all eighth grade pupils in the county compete. Various prizes are given.

#### SUMMIT COUNTY

Public schools were established in Summit County during the late seventies, several years before a railroad reached this part of the state.

The school at Breckenridge has advanced from a small log cabin to a modern brick building. An addition was completed this year so that now beside the usual class and assembly rooms there is an auditorium, a gymnasium and a swimming pool for the school children, and which are also being used and enjoyed as a social center by the community.

Several of those who received their early education in the school of Breckenridge, have been elected to positions of honor and trust in the county.

At Dillon a good two-room concrete building replaced the one-room frame school house several years ago. A phonograph is being used to unusually good advantage this year and a hot drink is served to the many pupils who carry a lunch.

There are several small one-room schools in isolated districts, in most instances, they have changed from a three months summer term to a nine months winter term and follow the state course of study closely.

Several of these small schools have typewriters, phonographs and organ or piano. The buildings are generally kept in good repair, while the class rooms are pleasant and cheerful.

Consolidation does not seem feasible because of the distances and the long severe winters, school houses are from ten to fifteen miles apart, while snow is three feet deep for at least four months, often longer, and the thermometer sometimes reaches thirty degrees below zero.

Very nearly all the pupils enrolled in the schools of Summit County are native born.

Although much is to be desired and worked for, growth and progress have been and are being made.

#### TELLER COUNTY

The first election of Teller County was held in the year 1899, April 4.

Our school records begin with the year 1901, as previously Teller County was a part of El Paso County.

In the year 1901 there were fifteen school districts. Following is a record of the buildings of each district in the year 1901:

District	Buildings	Frame	Brick	Log
No. 1.....	18	12	3	..
No. 2.....	..	..	..	1
No. 3.....	..	..	..	1
No. 4.....	..	1	..	..
No. 5.....	None	..	..	..
No. 6.....	..	1	..	..
No. 7.....	..	1	..	..
No. 8.....	..	2	..	..
No. 9.....	..	1	..	..
No. 10.....	..	1	..	..
No. 11.....	..	3	..	..
No. 12.....	..	1, 2 rooms	..	..
No. 13.....	..	1, 1 room	..	..

School District No. 1 had an enrollment in 1901 of 4,817 pupils; in the year 1922 an enrollment of 864 pupils.

The rural school districts had an enrollment in the year 1901 of 454 pupils; in the year 1922 an enrollment of 214 pupils.

The school buildings of District No. 1 are equipped with all appliances and conveniences conducive to education.

The majority of the rural school buildings will meet the requirements of the standard schools.

Owing to the financial depreciation of Teller County the directors of District No. 1 have had to consider the question of economy by consolidating the school of Independence and Goldfield with that of Victor.

The teachers employed in the city and rural schools have the professional requirements.

In the year 1921 School Districts Nos. 7, 11, 12, 14 and 41 consolidated at Woodland Park under the name of School District No. 12, with an enrollment of 85 pupils, employing three teachers, having all grades from the primary to the 10th grade, inclusive.

The schools of District No. 1 will retain their position as accredited schools.

With the exception of our consolidated school at Woodland Park there have been no great improvements made upon the buildings in Teller County.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY

School conditions were rather discouraging during the early years of this county. An effort was made in Akron in the year 1890 to secure a thoroughly graded school. The teachers found it very difficult to attend the institutes on account of the distance to be traveled.

There are now 3,525 pupils in the county, with 144 teachers. There are 55 school districts, four centralized and one joint, with a total of 100 teachers.

Two branches of high schools and a consolidated school have been perfected, and a boys' and girls' club organized.

#### WELD COUNTY

1868—Ten districts, 61 school population, \$2,000 school apportionment

1922—One hundred and five districts, 18,321 school population, \$1,602,309.06 total school receipts.

At the present Weld County has the distinction of being the first county in the whole United States in the number of her consolidated schools, having twenty-six.

#### YUMA COUNTY

The first district organized in Yuma County was organized March 6, 1886, with the frontier town of Yuma as the center of a district eight miles square. The territory was all north of the base line in ranges 47 and 48 west, and belonged in old Weld County. During 1886 four other districts were organized while J. B. Cook was County Superintendent of Weld County.

Then in 1887 under the supervision of H. H. Bower eight more school districts were organized in what was then Washington County. Six more districts followed in 1888 and nine were organized in 1889.

The census of 1890 showed less than 2,000 people in Yuma County which had only recently been cut off from Washington County and extended from the base line north to the present northern boundary.

Then in 1903 the eastern end of old Arapahoe County was cut off and added to both Washington and Yuma Counties as at present. In the mean time, the hard years of 1890 and again in 1894 caused much shifting of the population and many people went back to the "wife's folks." Many districts were abandoned for want of an organization and attached to other districts.

However, with the enlarging of the county in 1903, and the changing the county seat to Wray from the old building in Yuma, the school districts slowly recuperated until the boom of 1908-10. Since that later date we have been growing steadily until today there is a school census, 1921-22 of 4,653. There are at present, 120 one-roomed buildings, five two-roomed buildings, two good 4-roomed buildings besides the city schools of Yuma, Eckley and Wray. There are 103 districts employing in all 183 teachers. A county high school employing 14 teachers and having five branches enrolling a total of about 260 pupils.

Thus from a small beginning away back in March, 1886 there has grown up a school system in Yuma County, ranking eleventh in the state as far as number of teachers employed is concerned, and third in regard to the number of school districts in the county.



## STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND

Colorado Springs, Jan. 27, 1922.

To the County Superintendent:

This is our annual request that you kindly remind your census takers to be very careful and include, if possible, in their report every child in their district with defective sight or hearing. This as you know, is required by law, and I am very sure that most of the county superintendents do their best to secure the information for us. If we can only locate the children, we can usually secure their attendance at the school. We do not admit feeble-minded children, or those afflicted with some incurable disease. As you know, board, tuition and medical attention are free to all children eligible to attend the school. We would like you to know, also, that few state schools for the deaf or the blind in the United States without reference to the length of time established, have any better equipment to prosecute the work than the Colorado school. We give to the deaf speech and speech-reading, a grade school education and an elementary knowledge of some trade which can be followed up, and by which they can make a living. We give to the blind a high school education, fitting them for college, and we also give them piano tuning, or some other hand work that will at least partly provide food and clothing.

The healthfulness of Colorado Springs, the site of the school, is beyond question. The buildings of the school are light and airy, well ventilated, and kept in perfect repair. The children are made to feel as much at home as is possible in a school of this kind, and altogether we feel that you can recommend the school unqualifiedly without danger of stultifying yourself in the least.

Any help you may give us will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

BELLE C. ARGO,  
Superintendent.

## TWENTY-FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT, 1921-1922, STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

### REPORT OF BOARD OF CONTROL

Golden, Colo., November 30, 1922.

To His Excellency, Oliver H. Shoup, Governor of the State of Colorado, and  
To the Honorable Katherine L. Craig, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

In compliance with the law creating the Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Boys we respectfully submit this, the twenty-first biennial report of the board. This report is for the two years beginning December 1, 1920, and ending November 30, 1922. The superintendent's report is included herein and made a part hereof.

#### Movement of Population

Number of boys November 30, 1920.....	305
Received (new) during term.....	355
Violated parole and returned.....	80
Returned own volition or no fault of boy.....	6
Escapes of last term returned.....	4
Total number boys cared for.....	754

Died .....	1	
Discharged (boarders, U. S. boys, etc.) .....	13	
Escaped .....	8	
Paroled .....	347	
Returned to court (order of court) .....	15	
Pardoned .....	3	
Total number leaving school during term .....	—	388
Remaining in the school November 30, 1922 .....		368
Average number per day during term .....		318

**Receipts**

Appropriation, maintenance .....	\$225,000.00
Appropriation, general repairs .....	10,000.00
Cash receipts .....	18,101.80
Total .....	\$253,101.80
Appropriation, land .....	\$ 8,750.00
Appropriation, hospital .....	25,000.00
Total available funds .....	\$286,851.00

**Disposition of Funds**

Support, maintenance, current expenses .....	\$236,398.00
General repairs .....	14,506.00
Land .....	10,946.94
Hospital .....	15,300.00
Returned to State Treasury .....	9,700.00
	\$286,851.80
Less cash receipts .....	\$18,101.80
Less unexpended .....	9,700.00
	27,801.80
Total expense .....	\$259,050.00

**Cash Receipts**

Cattle department .....	\$ 5,241.28
Boarders .....	4,553.62
Swine department .....	2,974.06
Wheat .....	2,036.82
Horse department .....	915.00
Boys' work at Rifle Range .....	420.00
Royalty on clay .....	404.80
Rent Hoyt house .....	352.50
Chicken department .....	337.22
Band .....	133.00
Cement and gunny sacks .....	269.45
Rent parcel land .....	209.28
Cottonwood trees .....	69.92
Berries .....	68.00
Souvenirs and miscellaneous .....	58.45
Mileage, attending court .....	26.50
Junk, etc. ....	21.90
Magazine .....	10.00
Total .....	\$ 18,101.80

**Needs**

For the next biennial term the school should have—

For maintenance .....	\$250,000.00
General repairs upon building, fences, etc. ....	10,000.00
Total .....	\$260,000.00

For improvements we need—

Two boys' buildings, \$25,000.00 each.....	\$ 50,000.00
School library building.....	60,000.00
Superintendent's residence.....	10,000.00
Paving and entrance gate.....	5,000.00
Total .....	\$125,000.00

For twenty years the use of the old main building, or a portion of it, for living quarters for boys has been decried. At present it is necessary to use part of this old building for quarters for Company E, the colored boys, and Company F, a small disciplinary company. Two boys' buildings, or cottages as we call them, are needed for these two companies.

The state should provide a school building for the institution. The school work demands it. The rooms now used in the various cottages or boys' buildings for school rooms are needed badly for sitting or living rooms for the boys. These rooms should be fitted up in a home-like manner and be used in the manner for which they were originally designed.

The superintendent and his family should have a residence.

The City of Golden is paving its main streets and Ford street to the school grounds. To connect this paving with the West Colfax paving will require paving a block on 24th street, the diving line between Golden and the school's property and to connect the paving the school already has on its property with 24th street will require one block of paving on Ford street. The state ought to, and probably will, have to pave its part of the streets mentioned. An entrance gate should also be erected.

This school has no part of the mill levy for its maintenance and must depend entirely upon the money appropriated by the legislature and its cash receipts for its maintenance and improvement. Pupils must be kept 12 months in the year, no vacation being possible. The institution must furnish board, room, clothing, schooling, medical attendance, dental work, special eye and ear treatment, military drill, amusement and entertainment and has almost twenty teachers giving trades instruction. Some disciplinary and restraining features are also necessary.

As we have said before, the various departments first attend to the practical work needed by the institution. This gives the boys valuable lessons and experience in their chosen lines of work. Some of the permanent improvements are also obtained while a trade is being taught the masons and carpenters and other builders. The institution in this way becomes richer for the work and the boys profit greatly through doing something worth while and by being able to leave lasting reminders of their skill and industry. Mention of some of the work accomplished during the term will be found in the superintendent's report which follows and which is made a part hereof.

### Health

The health of the boys has been very good, considering the great number cared for. One death occurred during the term among the 754 different boys cared for. This boy succumbed in a few hours after complaining of being sick. The doctors diagnosed his case as lobar pneumonia.

Conditions in this school are ideal for building up a boy physically. Having his meals at exactly the same time every day and arising promptly and retiring immediately when the whistle sounds for these acts, and having plain food, and plenty of it. The military drill and the setting up exercises if kept up daily will cure almost any deformity of limb and keep them strong and healthy.

The discipline of the school and among paroled boys has been fairly good. While it has been necessary to return quite a large number of paroled boys some of this increase over former years is due to the fact that closer supervision is being exercised over the boys. Having a parole agent in Denver who spends all his time with the paroled boys has enabled us to either get the wavering ones in school or at work or have them returned to the school quickly after they may have shown signs of returning to delinquency. The work of this officer and that of those in Pueblo and Colorado Springs has been instrumental in helping scores of boys.

### Acknowledgments

The Board of Control acknowledges its indebtedness to and thanks:

Governor Shoup for his warm personal interest in the school and for his wise counsel and helpful suggestions;

The Civil Service Commission for steady influence;

The members and secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction for their kindly interest and help;

The members of the Twenty-Third General Assembly, especially the representative from Jefferson County and the senator from the eighth district;

The superintendent and his wife for their constant endeavors to serve the school and the boys and for their faithful service generally;

The officers and employees of the institution for their faithfulness and loyalty in the discharge of their duties;

All those who have in various ways contributed without thought of remuneration to help the "underprivileged child."

THALIA A. RHOADS, President,

C. W. OWENS, Secretary,

ALVA A. SWAIN, Member.

### Cost Per Capita, 1921-1922

Average number of boys in the school per day..... 318  
Average number of officers and employes..... 42

In arriving at the cost per capita for entire term only the \$225,000.00 appropriated by the legislature is used.

In arriving at cost per capita for various items—subsistence, clothing, etc., total amount expended therefor, appropriation and cash, is used.

In figuring cost of food and fuel total number of boys and all employees living at school is used as cost of food for all is kept in one account and fuel was for all.

	Term	Year	Day
Total expense per boy.....	\$707.55	\$353.78	\$ .97
Salaries, per capita.....	232.68	116.34	.318
Food .....	182.94	91.47	.25
Clothing and shoes.....	35.55	17.78	.048
Fuel .....	48.49	24.25	.066
Medical attendance.....	7.41	3.70	.01
School supplies.....	4.30	2.15	.006
Reading, amusement, etc.....	6.04	3.02	.008
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$517.41	\$258.71	\$0.706

Insurance, manual training expense and many other items of expense account for the difference between \$0.706 per day and \$0.97.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FORT COLLINS

The enrollment of the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins is 916, compared with 851 one year ago. The faculty numbers eighty-five. The total enrollment of the two terms of summer school, counting each individual but once, was 419.

During 1922 the old chemistry building was reconstructed at a cost of \$50,000, following a disastrous fire. A new chemistry building to cost \$125,000 is under course of construction. In 1923 it is planned to build a new administration building to cost \$200,000.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, GUNNISON

The Colorado State Normal school at Gunnison, now in its twelfth year, is the youngest of the state colleges and universities, and is the only such institution on the western slope.

It has an enrollment of 1,059 compared with 858 one year ago. It has a summer school enrollment of 755. The combined faculties of college, training schools and extension department include forty-four professors and instructors.

During 1922 a summer residence section, "Highland Village," was added to the campus. Thirty cottages and two central bath houses were built. They were financed in part by local subscriptions. A biological station was erected in Taylor canon twelve miles north of Gunnison. During 1923 it is hoped that the state will complete the construction of Central hall, planned as a three-story building but now standing with but one story complete.

## STATE SCHOOL OF MINES, GOLDEN

The Colorado School of Mines at Golden is a state institution with an enrollment of 533 for the first semester. The total enrollment will reach 700, it is estimated, during the second period. One year ago 478 students were enrolled. The summer school totals 112, and the faculty numbers forty-three.

During the last year the new Brooks athletic field was built at the School of Mines. It will be completed in 1923.

## COLORADO STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

## Location

Teachers College is located at Greeley, in Weld County, Colorado, fifty-two miles north of Denver. This city is in the valley of the Cache la Poudre River, one of the richest agricultural portions of the state.

## The Story of the College

Twenty-eight years ago a Normal School began its work in a church and some store rooms in Greeley. At that time a single red brick building was being constructed on the slope of a bare hill.

The little Normal School of 1890 had become a Teachers College in 1911 and has developed into a great institution in the seven years since. The bare hill is now the college campus; and surrounding the campus are many blocks of modern homes with shade trees and beautiful lawns.

The first building has been completed by the addition of the two wings originally planned and is at present called the main, or administration building. To the east and connected with it stands the Library,



a beautiful and commodious building of white brick, with a spacious reading room, large enough to accommodate at present all the students of the college. Farther to the east is the Training School Building still to be enlarged by the addition of the wings to the central portion. These three buildings face the town to the north

Facing each and forming a side of a quadrangle of buildings have been erected two buildings of gray pressed brick similar in architecture and each three stories high. The first is used for the departments of Fine and Applied Arts, and the Commercial Studies. It also provides room for the Mechanical Arts, such as Wood and metal work, printing, bookbinding, etc. Every one of these departments is operated to train teachers in these subjects. The other building is to provide new and commodious quarters for the Domestic Science Department and the Cafeteria.

The new dormitories were opened early in the fall quarter. Three beautiful buildings were opened for use, forming the first units in a proposed group of seven.

Three other permanent buildings deserve notice. These are: President's House, a commodious, sensibly constructed residence on the north campus; the Model Cottage, a house in which senior Domestic Science students are given instruction and the Women's Club House, the most beautiful college women's social center anywhere in the West.

All the buildings except two were built out of state appropriations. The two are: the Guggenheim Hall of Industrial Arts and the Women's Club House. The latter was built from the surplus funds of the College Athletic Association.

#### Other Notable Features on the Campus

Teachers College, in addition to having the most beautiful and best cared for campus in this part of the country, has a first-rate athletic field, a fine system of school gardens, an outdoor theater, and other features which space will not permit mention of in this report, and must be seen to be appreciated.

#### Function of the College

The purpose of the College is to train teachers for public school service. Being supported by public taxation of all the property of the State of Colorado, the College aims first to prepare teachers for all kinds of public schools maintained within the State of Colorado. This includes rural schools, kindergartens, primary, intermediate grade, upper grade, junior high schools, and high schools. The College also accepts the responsibility of training supervisors for rural schools, principals, superintendents, teachers of home economics, practical arts, fine and applied arts, critic teachers, teachers of defective and atypical children, teachers for adult night schools, etc.

Men are beginning to see that it is more important to educate efficient teachers than it is to train lawyers or doctors. All are necessary, but the one who must deal with the soul life of the child must be got ready first. Men are coming to realize that although it is important to educate in order that improvements may come in agriculture, trades, and industries, it is vastly more important that teachers shall be prepared who shall be capable of making boys and girls more efficient in life. Colorado State Teachers College has been created for that purpose. It is a teacher-training institution.

#### The Teachers College Today

The modern teachers college, and Colorado Teachers College is one of them, the leader in its class, is a very different institution from the old normal school. It admits only high school graduates, the same as any other standard college or university. It then proceeds to give a two-year course to those who are preparing to be rural or elementary school teachers only.

If students expect to become principals, superintendents, teachers of special subjects in high schools, supervisors in normal schools, or directors of some other phase of educational work, they continue their work through two more years and take the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Education. More than a hundred students each year earn this degree.

A few advanced students, about ten each year, continue their work through one year above the A. B. degrees, or five years beyond the high school, and are granted the degree of Master of Arts in Education.

The diploma which the student gets when he graduates from any of the courses—two-year, three-year, four-year, or five-year—is a life certificate to teach in any kind of school in Colorado and is recognized as a life certificate in all western and most of the eastern states.

#### **The Means the College has for Serving the Schools of the State**

The school year for Teachers College is divided into four equal quarters, of twelve weeks each. In the fall, winter, and spring quarters six hundred young people, above high school age and training, enroll and prepare for teaching. About two hundred of these remain through the summer quarter. In addition to these, from eight hundred to one thousand teachers who are having their summer vacations come from every state, but the larger part, of course, from Colorado.

The entire college faculty remains through the summer quarter. In addition, the college employs a number of specialists in education and supervision from Colorado and the whole United States to teach in regular classes. Then there is a daily lecture course for all the students. Ten world-famous educators and lecturers are employed for a week each for these lectures.

#### **The Training Schools**

For the purpose of giving practical experience and directed teaching to the students, the college maintains two training schools on the campus and a series of rural demonstration schools in the country near Greeley.

The Extension Department is maintained in Teachers College to give to public school teachers all over the state the kind and amount of help they need at the time when they most need it. Namely, after they have graduated from college and have become involved in the difficulties of public school work.

The Director of Extension work confers and corresponds with city and county superintendents in regard to their plans for improving the work of their school systems. Their program for improving school work is based on the results of their supervision of teachers at work. In such conferences the superintendent and Director of Extension work determine what courses of study to offer in the various towns and counties.

In this way the director organized the classes for instruction in twenty study centers—ten rural and ten town classes on the Western Slope.

If in a given community there are enough teachers who want the same kind of help, they are organized as a class, and a college teacher is sent regularly to instruct them—after school hours or on Saturdays. In this way the college is now offering instruction to public school teachers in some thirty towns in Colorado.

Where it is not feasible to group teachers into classes and send a college teacher to instruct them, the college offers individual instruction to the teachers, no matter how isolated the district where they teach. This is done by an elaborate system of instruction by mail—or correspondence study.

The College co-operates with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the attempt to encourage professional study. It has detailed a member of the department of education to assist teachers in studying the State Reading Circle books.

## The Teachers Bureau

The College maintains a teachers' bureau for two purposes. In the first place, there are some five hundred graduates each year who wish to have the assistance of the College in securing the kinds of positions for which they are trained. In the second, superintendents and school boards rely upon the College to put them into touch with suitable teachers for their schools. This service, to both teachers and communities, is furnished without any expense to either, and is prompt and efficient.

## Report of Finances for Biennial Period July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922

## Income—

## Taxes for State:

Maintenance fund.....	\$451,238.49	
Building fund.....	175,594.73	
Total .....		\$626,833.22

Fees .....	\$178,719.92	
Cafeteria .....	56,852.22	
Book room.....	28,440.04	
U. S. Hygiene.....	12,000.00	
Total .....		276,012.18

Total .....\$902,845.40

## Expense—

Faculty salaries.....	\$300,152.25	
Administration salaries.....	48,573.72	
Buildings and grounds salaries.....	35,236.33	
Summer quarter salaries.....	80,246.70	
Total salaries.....		\$464,209.00

Cafeteria .....	\$ 56,351.16	
Book room.....	27,922.22	
Heating plant.....	23,028.38	
Maintenance of buildings and grounds.....	69,950.00	
Departmental budget.....	70,983.51	
		248,235.77

		\$712,444.77
Building fund.....		200,000.00
		\$912,444.77

Attendance Summary Colorado State Teachers College School Year  
1921-1922

## Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer Quarters

## I Teachers College—

Fall, winter and spring quarters (no duplicates).....	869	
Special students.....	65	
		934
Summer quarter.....	2,153	
Special students.....	55	
		2,208
Total .....		3,142

## II School of Adults—

Fall, winter and spring quarters (no duplicates).....	23	
Summer quarter.....	73	
Total .....		96

## III Extension—

Group plan .....	1,085	
Individual plan:		
College .....	505	
Individual .....	33	
	<hr/>	538
Total .....		<hr/>
		1,623

## IV State High School of Industrial Arts—

Fall, winter and spring quarters (no duplicates)....	330	
Summer quarter.....	126	
Total .....	<hr/>	456

## V Training School—

Fall, winter and spring quarters (no duplicates)....	444	
Summer quarter.....	324	
Total .....	<hr/>	768

## VI Demonstration Schools—

Ashton .....	57	
Hazleton .....	69	
	<hr/>	126
Grand total (no duplicates).....		<hr/>
		6,211

## UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER

There have been several epochal years in the history of the University of Colorado: First, the year 1877, when the institution first opened its doors "to promote and encourage the diffusion of knowledge, in all branches of learning, including the scientific, literary, theological, legal and medical departments;" then the years which mark the establishment of the different schools and colleges of the University: 1878, the College of Liberal Arts; 1883, the School of Medicine; 1892, the Graduate School and the School of Law; 1893, the College of Engineering; 1904, the Summer School; 1906, the College of Commerce; 1908, the College of Education; 1911, the College of Pharmacy; 1912, the University Extension Division and the School of Social and Home Service.

Taken as a whole, however, the history of the University has been one of gradual, carefully reasoned growth—a movement upward from one logical step to another—based on the best way to serve the state. The institution has been more or less content under the maxim: "The land is happy that has no history."

## Year of Greatest Opportunities

The year 1920 may be considered the most eventful year in the history of the University of Colorado. At least, at this time, it is the year of greatest opportunities.

The increase in enrolment, the passage of the Educational Amendment, and the offer of the Rockefeller Foundation gift for the School of Medicine have done much to establish the University definitely among the conspicuous universities of the country.

Present enrollment, 2,639. The university employs 162 professors and instructors.



## CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS IN COLORADO

By C. G. Sargent, Agricultural College, Fort Collins

The first consolidated school in this state was dedicated in Mesa County in November, 1912, and it required about five years to secure the first twenty-five consolidations, but since that time the increase of this type of school throughout the state has been much more rapid. At the present time there are 175 consolidated schools in Colorado; they are found in forty-three of our sixty-three counties, and these fine, modern schools replace some 500 weak and inefficient schools of the old style district type.

For the school year that closed June 30, 1922, there were enrolled in consolidated schools in Colorado more than 33,000 children and 6,000 of these were enrolled in consolidated high schools. The value of sites, buildings and equipment in consolidated districts during the year referred to above was approximately \$6,500,000. These schools are found in every section of the state, high up in the mountains where the winters are long and severe and where the snow fall is deep; in the high mountain valleys; in the lower irrigated valleys along the foothills; in the irrigated sections along our river basins and out on the plains. Not one of our fifteen counties that lie wholly or partly in the great plains section of eastern Colorado, but what has one or more of these fine schools and a careful study of conditions in the eastern part of Colorado reveals the fact that approximately all of the district schools east of the mountains can be consolidated into larger and stronger schools providing both elementary and high school training for the boys and girls. Wherever these schools are found they have been uniformly successful.

A study was recently made to discover the ten best consolidated schools in the United States and the investigator spent three months traveling and visiting in a large number of states and actually traveled 10,000 miles in making the study. In his report Colorado won both first and second place and this is certainly a high honor.

Weld County leads all other counties in the United States in the number of consolidated schools, having 26; El Paso has 17; and Logan County 15. There is no doubt but what Rio Grande County is the leading county of the United States in the extent to which it has consolidated its rural schools. At the present time only two one-room schools are in operation in that county; one with an enrollment of five little girls and the other with 34 boys and girls, making a total of thirty-nine children in both schools. All other children in Rio Grande County attend the largest and finest consolidated schools that can be found any place in our country.

The consolidation of districts and the building of modern elementary and secondary schools for the boys and girls in the county and the development of community centers where none existed before and the great variety of community activities that center in and radiate from these consolidated schools, have done more to build up our country districts than any other movement within the past two decades, and the work has just begun. While many more fine consolidations can be built up out in the open country, still there are many more opportunities for the country districts to consolidate with nearby villages and towns as centers, where the two working together can develop a school system that is satisfactory for all concerned.

There is scarcely a county seat or small town within the farming district of the state but what has clustering around the borders of the town school district from three or four to as many as eight or ten rural district schools that can and should be consolidated to make larger and stronger school systems.



The transportation of school children in Colorado by powerful motor busses makes it possible to put fully 75% of the school children in the state in good consolidated schools, offering standard elementary and secondary courses. At the present time there are probably fifty different communities in which educational campaigns are now in progress looking towards the reorganization of the schools therein. The remarkable success already attained by these schools is only a faint indication of the greater development that is still in store for hundreds of other communities that have not yet availed themselves of this modern means of improving their schools.

Ever since the consolidation movement was first started the Colorado Agricultural College has given all possible encouragement to the movement and wherever it is possible to do so sends its workers without expense to the communities to assist in the reorganization of their schools.

## COLORADO RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE

By C. G. Sargent, Agricultural College, Fort Collins

United States Bureau of Education, Colorado State Department of Education, Colorado Education Association, University of Colorado, Colorado State Teachers College, Colorado Agricultural College, C. W. Martin, County Superintendent Weld County, co-operating.

This conference was held during the last week in April, 1922. The general sessions of the conference were held in the gymnasium of the Colorado Teachers College in Greeley but one or more half day programs were given in each of the twenty-six consolidated schools in Weld County and as many as three different teams of speakers were holding meetings simultaneously throughout the county. We not only had many of the leading educators in our own state as speakers on various programs but we also had three of the leading educators of Wyoming, one from Kansas, one with a national reputation from South Dakota and the Commissioner of Education, Honorable J. J. Tigert, was also present.

The most important event during the week was the dedication of the fine new Junior and Senior High School and community center building at Johnstown, the finest single building of its kind that our consolidation campaign has yet produced. Dr. Charles A. Lory, President of the Colorado Agricultural College and Commissioner Tigert gave the principal addresses on the dedicatory program at which Miss Katherine L. Craig, our State Superintendent, presided.

While the weather was very unfavorable during the entire week still the conference was a pronounced success from every standpoint and it registers the high water mark in our rural school improvement campaign in more than one respect, but chiefly because we had as co-operating agencies practically all of our institutions of higher learning, the State Department of Education, and the Colorado Education Association, and much credit is due to Mr. C. W. Martin, County Superintendent of Weld County, under whose administration many of the largest and finest consolidated schools in Weld County have been organized. Dr. Tigert and all of the other out-of-state visitors were loud in their praise of the fine piece of work that has been done in the reorganizing of our schools of this county, which now has more consolidated schools than any other county in the United States.

This was truly an educational week for the schools and the patrons of Weld County. The attendance at all the meetings on the part of the local people was good. Special programs in which the pupils participated were arranged in several of the larger and stronger schools and practically all of them had prepared very complete and very credible exhibits of school work for the inspection of the visitors. At Ault we were treated to a pageant, "Scenes from King Arthur's Court," in which five hundred school children in costume participated.

The conference not only gave the visitors a chance to visit and inspect these fine schools but it also afforded the patrons and taxpayers in these districts an opportunity to come together to visit their own schools, to see their own children participate in school programs and to listen to some of the ablest rural educators in the United States. The visitors were given a complimentary luncheon at Fort Lupton; a delightful four-course dinner was served at the Johnstown Hotel preceding the dedication of the Johnstown community building on Thursday evening; a cafeteria lunch was served at Ault; a fine banquet was given the visitors by the Greeley teachers and a delightful luncheon was given by the Teachers College in their fine new club building at the close of the program Saturday noon.

The conference brought together a large number of our leading rural educators and all were inspired and uplifted by visiting and inspecting the fine consolidated schools that have been built up by the people in these twenty-six communities in Weld County.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN COLORADO

By C. G. Sargent, Agricultural College, Ft. Collins

The National Vocational Education Act, known as the Smith-Hughes law, was passed by Congress in 1917 and very shortly thereafter was accepted by the 21st General Assembly of Colorado and the State Board of Agriculture was designated as the State Board for Vocational Education. For the first two years under this act no state funds were provided and the Colorado Agricultural College furnished all the money for the administration of the act. At the time of the passage of this act only one school system in the state was offering courses in vocational education and that along trade and industrial lines. The work grew slowly at first because it was necessary to educate our school people up to the standards required by the Federal Act and to carry on a campaign of education to acquaint the people with the needs for vocational training in agriculture, home economics and trade and industrial education.

The 22nd General Assembly made an appropriation meeting the Federal funds on a dollar for dollar basis and while at first we found it difficult to spend all of the money that was available from state and Federal sources, still for the past two years our expenditures for the various lines of vocational education, including our teacher training program have been in excess of the funds available for this purpose.

In the space allotted for this article, it is possible to barely mention a few of the most important things and the best way to give some idea of the growth and development of vocational education in Colorado and the extent to which it is already gaining in favor, is to indicate the number of schools that now offer vocational courses. At the present time the State Board is co-operating with 41 high schools in the teaching of classes in vocational agriculture. These schools are found in twenty-four counties and have an enrollment at the present time of approximately 800 boys who are studying the vocation of farming. On account of the very limited funds for home economics, we have but thirteen day schools in home economics but we have twenty-three classes in evening home economics and five part-time classes in the same subject and we could easily have one hundred day schools in home economics if funds were available as reimbursement for the salaries of teachers. During the present year the State Board is co-operating with forty-five centers in the promotion of a great variety of trade and industrial classes, including five day trade unit schools, twenty part-time schools and 150 different evening trade and industrial classes that are carried on in our larger industrial centers, in the sugar factories and in the coal mining districts throughout the state. All of this work is of less than college grade and is intended for young people who are now in school who wish to prepare for the vocation of farming, home making or to fit themselves for some trade, but by far the larger number enrolled in these classes are adults who missed the opportunity to get an education in their youth and who are now willing when the opportunity is afforded, to come back to school for a few evenings each week and for a few months during the year to prepare themselves for greater efficiency and thereby to increase their earning power and secure promotion in the occupation by which they earn a living.

For the year that closed June 30, 1922, there were expended for all lines of vocational education that qualified for reimbursement the sum of \$161,000.00 and during the same year 6,039 persons were enrolled in vocational classes made possible by state and Federal funds under this co-operative agreement.

At the present time the City of Denver is conducting seventy-seven vocational classes that receive reimbursement from state and Federal funds. The teacher training work provided for under this law is done at the Colorado Agricultural College so far as the training of teachers of vocational agriculture and vocational home economics are concerned, and in the larger industrial centers so far as trade and industrial teachers are concerned, except that classes for trade and industrial teachers are offered at the Colorado Agricultural College in the summer sessions. For the present year approximately 325 vocational teachers are employed in over 100 centers throughout the state; and there are a goodly number of schools now on the waiting list for approval. Any one desiring information concerning the standards and requirements for this work, or that desires to make application for the introduction of any kind of vocational classes should write to the State Director of Vocational Education, Fort Collins, Colorado.

## NATIONAL ESSAY CONTEST HELD BY THE AMERICAN LEGION

A National Essay contest, sponsored by the American Legion, was held during September, 1922, and closing October 6. The subject chosen was, "How can the American Legion best serve the nation?"

The state judges appointed by Miss Katherine L. Craig, State Superintendent of Schools were: Mr. Morton M. David, Department Adjutant of the American Legion of Colorado, Denver; Mr. Samuel Chutkow, attorney, Akron, Colorado, a member of the American Legion, and Mrs. Nellie D. Brown Newton, Deputy State Superintendent of Schools, representing the office of State Superintendent of Schools.

The judges selected the essay submitted by Miss Gertrude H. Fisher of New Raymer, Colorado, as the one to represent this state in the national contest.

## ESSAY CONTEST ON "GOOD ROADS AND HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION"

The nation-wide essay contest for high school pupils on "Good Roads and Highway Transportation" closed June 15, and a state committee, appointed by Miss Katherine L. Craig, State Superintendent of Schools, have judged the essays submitted from the various schools of the state, and rendered their decision at a meeting held at Miss Craig's office in the state house on Friday, July 15.

The essay submitted by Robert W. Frye of grade twelve, North Side High School, Denver, but whose home is in Roggen, Colorado, was the one selected by the committee to represent the state.

George H. Rehm, 831 Galapago street, Denver, a senior in the West Denver High School, and Eugene V. Newman of 548 Logan street, Denver, of the twelfth grade in the East Denver High School, tied for second place.

Mary Leonard of Fort Morgan and Helen Castillieria of 548 High street, Denver, of the twelfth grade, West Side High School, tied for third place.

The members of the committee were: Mrs. Ella Switzer, representing the Denver city schools; Mrs. S. E. Land, representing the Woman's Club; Mr. John S. Means, representing the State Highway Commission; Mr. D. B. Humphreys, attorney; Mrs. Nellie D. Brown Newton, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, representing the State Department.

The annual oratorical and spelling contest held in connection with the County Superintendents' meeting in Denver has become an event which attracts the favorable attention of the entire state. Ninety per cent of all the counties were represented by either an orator or a speller or both.

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' MEETING

### State Program

Held in Denver, 1922.

Apr. 4, Tues. A. M.—Spelling  
Tues. P. M.—Oratorical

Apr. 5, Wed. A. M.—County Unit—Speaker to be chosen  
Discussion—Speaker to be chosen  
Needed Legislation—Speaker to be chosen  
Discussion—Mr. E. G. Morand



Wed. P. M.—What is your Method of Rating Teachers?—Mrs. G. Cummings  
 Discussion—Mrs. O. G. Meyers  
 The Mistake in Maintaining four year High School Course in Small Schools—Mr. G. E. Brown.  
 Discussion—Mrs. E. B. Weir

Apr. 6, Thurs. A. M.—Meeting with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and discussion of the County Superintendent's Problems. Bring your big problem.

Thurs. P. M.—Institute Session.

Tuesday—

9:00 A. M.—Contests—Spelling and Oratorical  
 12:00 M.—Luncheon, Albany Hotel  
 2:15 P. M.—Orpheum Theater  
 7:30 P. M.—Picture Show, Colorado

Wednesday—

10:00 A. M.—Auto drive  
 2:00 P. M.—Museum  
 8:00 P. M.—Denham Theater

Thursday—

10:00 A. M.—Wireless, Radio Demonstration  
 1:30 P. M.—Boulder

#### Oratorical Contest

Subject: "PROHIBITION"

Sub-topics—

1. Self Control
2. Total Abstinence
3. The Volstead Act
4. Frances E. Willard
5. The War and Prohibition
6. The Relation of Industry to Prohibition
7. Does Prohibition Prohibit
8. Prohibition Through Education

Rules for Oratorical Contest—

1. Eighth grade pupils only are eligible.
2. In rating the pupils the following will be taken into consideration:
  1. Subject matter, 25 points
  2. Logical arrangement and argument, 25 points
  3. Manner of delivery and presentation 25 points
  4. Memory and comprehensiveness, 25 points

#### Winners of State Spelling Contest April, 1922

First—Marguerite Gatchell, Roggen, Weld County; prizes: \$50 in gold, thermos bottle.

Second—Master Joice Story, Rio Blanco County; prize: \$20.

Third—Helen Baker, Las Animas County; prize: half dozen silver spoons

#### Winners of State Oratorical Contest

First—Russell Smith, Huerfano County; prizes: \$50 in gold, gold medal

Second—Verdie Hotchkiss, Ouray County; prize: \$20.

Third—Virginia Marstetter, Logan County; prize: half dozen silver spoons.

**Ideal Boy Wins State Honors**

Russell Lewis Smith of the Ideal Public School, Huerfano County, won the first prize in oratory for the grades at the annual meeting of Colorado school superintendents and institute workers in Denver, April 4, 5, 6, 1922. He won from a field of twenty-eight contestants who were representatives from twenty-eight county eliminating contests.

The subject of his oration was "Prohibition and Frances E. Willard" and consisted of six hundred fifty words. The prize was fifty dollars in gold presented by the Denver News and Times and an additional prize of a gold medal from Symons Brothers Jewelry Company of Denver.

**Winners of State Spelling Contest April, 1921**

First—Mildred Akey, Yuma County; prize: \$50.

Second—Mildred Trueblood, Mesa County; prize: \$25.

Third—Paul Mathison, Morgan County; prize: \$15.

Fourth—Evelyn Peterson, Summit County; prize: \$10.

Fifth—Mary Paciorek, Las Animas County; prize: \$5.

**Winners of State Oratorical Contest**

First—Richard Whinnerah, Ouray County; prize: \$50.

Second—Elizabeth Dryer, Logan County; prize: \$25.

Third—Ettore Rella, San Miguel County; prize: \$15.

Fourth—Evelyn Dubar, Conejos County; prize: \$10.

Fifth—Edna Kahn, Alamosa County; prize: \$5.

Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the State Federation of the W. C. T. U., gave invaluable assistance by sending out literature on the subject of prohibition to be used in the formulating of ideas and facts pertaining to same.

Mrs. Hungerford acted as one of the judges and none other was better qualified than she to pass upon the merits of opinions regarding the Eighteenth Amendment, and its enforcement.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WORK IN THE EIGHTH GRADES IN THE USE  
OF THE FARM RECORDS

During the school year 1921-1922 there were sent out from this office 374 sets of the books used in this work. These were used in the following six counties: Lincoln, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, El Paso, Otero and Logan.

I had an opportunity to look over a number of these books in the county superintendent's office at Hugo, Colorado, and my impression was that the work was done very satisfactorily. There seems to be considerable interest in the work because the subject matter deals with a phase of education which is very practical. In this connection I am wondering if you will include in your recommendations some statement regarding the advisability not only of continuing this work in these various counties but also extending the work to every county in the state.

THOS. H. SUMMERS,  
Farm Management Demonstrator.

## SCHOOLS SEEKING TO BE ACCREDITED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

The aim of the High School Committee of the University is that the list of accredited schools shall be in a sense a roll of honor, a list of schools whose standing is in no way doubtful. In pursuance of this ideal a school that is not well supported by its community, and strong in organization, in teaching force, in standards of scholarship, in equipment, and in school tone and spirit can not be placed or retained on the list. Wherever there is a reasonable doubt in respect to any of these particulars, the committee will feel justified in dropping any school from the list or in leaving it in the waiting list. The list will be revised each year in May. It is hoped that the following statements will help to a clearer understanding of the governing principles of the High School Committee, and that they may indicate some specific aims for the guidance of school officers:

1. There should be in any community supporting a high school, something of enthusiasm for the school, some pride in it, and a well marked willingness, coupled with the ability to spend money and to spend it intelligently. The attitude towards the teachers should be one of consideration and co-operation.

2. The location and construction of the buildings; the lighting, heating and ventilation; the nature and care of lavatories, corridors, toilets, water supplies, school furniture, and apparatus must be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both pupils and teachers.

3. The library, the laboratory, and all other equipment must be adequate to the needs of instruction. They should be much more than barely adequate.

4. The teaching staff shall consist of at least three teachers including the principal. Each teacher of academic subjects shall have a preparation equivalent to that usually represented by the A. B. degree, and should have had some professional training.

5. It is strongly advised that no teacher be required to teach more than five periods per day. No school will be considered which requires more than six periods of any teacher.

6. No school will be considered whose records show an average attendance of more than twenty-five pupils per teacher.

7. It is expected that there will be an earnest spirit of co-operation among the teachers, and between teachers and pupils, and that the intellectual and moral tone of the school will be high.

8. A school asking to be accredited should have been completely organized on the foregoing basis long enough to have graduated classes for two years, and should have a creditable class for graduation in the year in which it makes its application.

9. The high school should have a sound and well-balanced course of study, and graduation from the school should be based upon not fewer than fifteen units.

10. County high schools and their branches will be considered as a unit in the revision of the accredited list, in order that the county high school committee may be held responsible for the conduct of branches under accreditable conditions.

11. A school asking to be accredited shall present to the high school visitor a statement in writing to the effect that the following resolution has been adopted by the Board of Directors:

"The Board of Directors of the.....High School have examined the standards for accrediting high schools of the University of Colorado and hereby declare that conformity to these standards is and shall be the policy of said Board."

Signed .....  
(President)

.....  
(Secretary)

### SCHOOLS ACCREDITED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

Akron (Washington Co.)	Englewood	Montrose (Montrose Co.)*
Alamosa*	Flagler	Ouray (Ouray Co.)
Arvada	Florence	Palisades:
Aspen*	Fort Collins*	Mount Lincoln
Berthoud	Fort Morgan*	Palisade
Boulder (St. Prep.)*	Fountain	Paonia
Breckenridge	Fowler	Pueblo:
Brighton*	Fruita (Union)*	Centennial (Dist. No. 1)*
Brush (Union)*	Georgetown	Central (Dist. No. 20)*
Buena Vista	Glenwood Springs*	Loretto Academy
Burlington	(Garfield Co.)	Pagosa Springs
Canon City*	Golden*	Rifle (Union)
Castle Rock (Douglas Co.)	Grand Junction:	Rocky Ford*
Center (Joint Consolidated)	Fruitvale	Saguache (Saguache Co.)
Central City (Gilpin Co. Union)	Grand Junction*	Salida*
Cheyenne Wells (Cheyenne Co.)	Greeley*	Silverton
Colorado Springs:	Gunnison (Gunnison Co.)*	Steamboat Springs
Colorado Springs High School*	Gypsum (Eagle Co.)	Sterling (Logan Co.)
Cheyenne High School	Holly (Union)	Telluride*
Cripple Creek*	Holyoke (Phillips Co.)	Trinidad*
Debeque	Hotchkiss	Victor*
Del Norte (Consolidated)	Idaho Springs	Walsenburg (Huerfano Co.)
Delta*	Julesburg (Sedgwick Co.)	Weldona
Denver:	Lafayette	Wheatridge
East Side*	La Jara (Consolidated)	Windsor
Manual Training*	La Junta*	Wray (Yuma Co.)
North Side*	Lamar (Union)	Greeley (Industrial Arts)
South Side*	La Porte (Cache La Poudre)	Dolores
West Side*	Las Animas (Bent Co.)*	Hooper (Joint Consolidated)
Cathedral High School	Leadville*	Ault
Preparatory School	Littleton	Hayden
College of Sacred Heart	Longmont*	Fort Lupton
The Wolcott School	Loretta Heights Academy	Sugar City
Durango*	Louisville	Hugo
Eaton*	Loveland*	Wiley (Union)
	Mancos	Erie
	Manitou	Simla (Union )
	Meeker (Rio Blanco Co.)	Limon
	Monte Vista*	

\*Schools accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.



BUS DATA FOR CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS RIO GRANDE COUNTY,  
COLORADO, YEAR 1921-1922

Schools of Rio Grande County—Sargent Consolidated School District No. 3, Del Norte Consolidated School District No. 7, Monte Vista Consolidated School District No. 8, Center Joint Consolidated School District No. 26.

All 41 buses are owned and operated by the districts.

Carrie Deitrich, County Superintendent of Schools, Monte Vista, Colorado.

**Yearly Transportation Report**

Consolidated School District No. 3, Sargent, For School Year Ending  
June 30, 1922

Number of days operated.....	180
Number of busses used.....	12
Total number of busses regularly in operation.....	11
Total number of miles traveled by all busses.....	59,536
Total number of children transported in all busses.....	379
Average number of children carried per day.....	258
Gallons of gasoline used, 6,267; cost for school year or period....\$	1,660.75
Quarts of oil used, 1,500; cost for school year or period.....	300.00
Cost of repairs including new tires for replacement.....	2,621.96
Depreciation on busses.....	3,000.00
Depreciation of tires (estimated life 8,000 miles).....	1,500.00
Cost of operating garage.....	754.86
Cost of labor including mechanic's salary.....	2,327.52
Salary for drivers.....	2,208.10
Interest on investment (1% per 1,000 miles on original investment during the period of operation).....	1,250.00
Total yearly cost to operate 12 busses.....	15,643.19
Cost per mile to operate.....	.26
Cost per child per mile.....	.011
Cost per child per day.....	.34

Attest, G. W. TODD, Supt.

Del Norte Consolidated Schools for School Year Ending June 30, 1922

Number of days operated.....	180
Number of busses used.....	12
Total number of busses regularly used in operation.....	12
Total number of miles traveled by all busses.....	55,440
Total number of children transported in all busses (approximately) .....	300
Average number of children carried per day (about).....	280
Gallons of gasoline used, 6,977; cost for school year.....\$	1,883.00
Quarts of oil used, 530; cost for school year.....	600.00
Cost of repairs including new tires for replacement.....	4,556.63
Depreciation on busses.....	2,800.00
Depreciation of tires (life 8,000 miles).....	
Cost of storage—own garage.....	
Cost of labor including mechanic's salary.....	1,500.00
Salary for drivers.....	1,890.25
Interest on investment (1% per 1,000 miles on original investment during period of operation).....	924.00
Total yearly cost to operate 12 busses.....	14,153.88
Cost per mile to operate.....	.25½ +
Cost per child per mile.....	.9 mills or \$.009 9/10 of 1%
Cost per child per day.....	.28

Attest, ELMER UNDERWOOD, Supt

Consolidated School District No. 8 and Rio Grande County High School at  
Monte Vista, Colorado, June 30, 1921, to June 30, 1922

Number busses operated.....	8
Number days operated.....	172
Number round trips.....	344
Number children carried.....	77,502
Number miles traveled.....	44,345
Average round trip distance.....	15.27
Average number of children carried per trip.....	27.8
Number gallons gas used.....	4,400.5
Number quarts oil used.....	591
Miles per gallons of gas.....	10.08
Miles per quart of oil.....	75.03
Cost of gas.....	\$ 1,336.35
Cost of oil.....	177.30
Salaries, mechanic and drivers.....	3,074.00
Repairs, ordinary .....	395.11
Repairs, accident .....	.....
Storage .....	720.00
Extra labor and miscellaneous.....	139.81
Depreciation, chassis and body.....	3,260.49
Depreciation, tires (estimated life 15,000 miles).....	809.36
Interest on investment.....	609.89
Tire repair .....	115.45
Paid to H. O. Wagner for services of Ford.....	885.00
Miles traveled by Wagner.....	5,800
Paid in .....	\$ 25.05
Cost per mile.....	.2297
Cost per day.....	\$ 66.99
Cost per child per mile.....	.01613
Cost per child per day.....	.2977

	Original Cost	Total Miles	Total Est.	Present
	Chassis and Body	Traveled	Depreciation	Value
No. 1—Studebaker.....	\$1,961.75	15,442	\$ 908.75	\$1,053.00
No. 2—Studebaker.....	1,361.75	30,547	1,247.84	113.91
No. 3—G. M. C.....	2,452.75	20,605	1,516.12	936.63
No. 4—G. M. C.....	2,452.75	18,648	1,372.12	1,080.63
No. 5—G. M. C.....	2,452.75	15,596	1,147.55	1,305.20
No. 6—G. M. C.....	2,452.75	12,590	926.37	1,526.38
No. 7—G. M. C.....	2,452.75	17,080	1,256.75	1,196.00
No. 8—White.....	3,480.00	16,805	1,754.44	1,725.55
Total yearly cost to operate busses.....				11,522.76

Attest, H. H. VAN FLEET, Supt.

Consolidated School District No. 26, Center, for School Year Ending  
May 19, 1922

Number of days operated.....	180
Number of busses used.....	9
Total number of busses regularly in operation.....	9
Total number of miles traveled by all busses.....	58,443
Total number of children transported in all busses.....	40,140
Average number of children carried per day.....	228
Gallons of gasoline used, 6,094.5; cost for school year or period..\$	1,838.68
Quarts of oil used, 2,114; cost for school year or period.....	
Cost of repairs including new tires for replacement.....	2,129.96
Depreciation on busses.....	3,233.00
Depreciation of tires (estimated life 8,000 miles).....	90%
Cost of storage (if district does not own garage) per month.....	75.00
Cost of labor including mechanic's salary.....	1,125.00
Salary for drivers.....	2,225.00
Interest on investment (1% per 1,000 miles on original investment during the period of operation).....	1,051.00
Total yearly cost to operate busses.....	11,766.02
Cost per mile to operate.....	.201
Cost per child per mile.....	.088
Cost per child per day.....	.28

The actual cost of operation was much lower than this but owing to the fact that the busses were 2, 3 and 5 years old the depreciation is quite high. In actual money we paid out \$7,482.02 this year to our busses.

Attest, W. ARTHUR ROSS, Supt.

## APPEALS

1921

School Board of District No. 12, Delta County,

vs.

County Superintendent of Delta County.

Appeal from the rulings of the county superintendent in the transfer of territory from District No. 12 to District No. 25

Action of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed July 26, 1921.

School Board of School District No. 8, El Paso County,

vs.

County Superintendent of El Paso County.

Appeal from the action of the county superintendent in detaching a portion of School District No. 8 and annexing same to District No. 54.

Action of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed July 28, 1921.

Florence Haywood,

vs.

County Superintendent of Washington County.

Appeal from the decision of the county superintendent in the grading of examination papers.

Action of the county superintendent reversed and appeal dismissed September 17, 1921.

Mrs. Olive Sikes,

vs.

County Superintendent of Otero County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed September 17, 1921.

Bessie and Josephine Thompson,

vs.

County Superintendent of Garfield County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed September 17, 1921.

La Jara Consolidated School District No. 1.

vs.

County Superintendent of Conejos County.

Appeal from the action of the county superintendent relative to the transfer of territory from Consolidated School District No. 1 to School District No. 6.

Action of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed November 26, 1921.

Norma Lundborg,

vs.

County Superintendent of Elbert County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Action of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed November 18, 1921.

School District No. 36,

vs.

County Superintendent of Arapahoe County.

Appeal from the action of the county superintendent in transferring a portion of District No. 36 into District No. 1.

Action of the county superintendent reversed and appeal dismissed September 19, 1921.

School District No. 1, Arapahoe County,

vs.

The State Board of Education.

Appeal from their decision in sustaining the action of the county superintendent of Arapahoe County and asking for a reconsideration.

Reconsideration denied by State Board of Education and appeal dismissed November 18, 1921.

Josephine and Emma Flynn, and Mr. Kropf,

vs.

County Superintendent of Las Animas County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Action of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed November 18, 1921.

## APPEALS

1922

Mrs. Beryle Nordeen,

vs.

County Superintendent of Lincoln County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed January 20, 1922.

Frances Russell.

vs.

County Superintendent of Kiowa County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed January 20, 1922.



Edith Fetz,

vs.

County Superintendent of Delta County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed January 20, 1922.

Henrietta Aragon,

vs.

County Superintendent of Las Animas County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed January 20, 1922.

Mrs. Mary Wilson,

vs.

County Superintendent of Las Animas County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed January 20, 1922.

H. T. Bristow,

vs.

County Superintendent of Yuma County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed January 20, 1922.

Minnie Hemphill,

vs.

County Superintendent of Las Animas County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed January 20, 1922.

Mildred E. Neunann,

vs.

County Superintendent of Yuma County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent reversed and appeal dismissed April 17, 1922.

Gundrun E. Reini,

vs.

County Superintendent of Grand County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed May 16, 1922.

Mrs. Fawn Holt,

vs.

County Superintendent of Lincoln County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed May 16, 1922.

Mrs. Alta B. Card,

vs.

County Superintendent of Lincoln County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed May 16, 1922.

Frances Russell,

vs.

County Superintendent of Kiowa County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed May 16, 1922.

Lerna J. Hull,

vs.

County Superintendent of Las Animas County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed May 16, 1922.

Hazel Campbell,

vs.

County Superintendent of Las Animas County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed May 16, 1922.

Thelma A. Nichols,

vs. "

County Superintendent of Delta County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed September 6, 1922.

Mrs. Mary B. Perry,

vs.

County Superintendent of Arapahoe County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent reversed and appeal dismissed September 6, 1922.

E. E. Ewing,

vs.

County Superintendent of Yuma County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed September 6, 1922.

Juan M. Romero,

vs.

County Superintendent of Conejos County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed September 6, 1922.

Mrs. Nina E. McVey,

vs.

County Superintendent of Weld County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent reversed and appeal dismissed September 6, 1922.

Clotilda Valdez,

vs.

County Superintendent of Conejos County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed September 21, 1922.

Mrs. Harry Hulse,

vs.

County Superintendent of Las Animas County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed September 21, 1922.

Alice Gustafson,

vs.

County Superintendent of Adams County.

Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed September 21, 1922.

The People of San Christobal,

vs.

County Superintendent of Hinsdale County.

Appeal from the action of the county superintendent relative to the dividing of a consolidated school district for the purpose of forming a new district.

Decision of the county superintendent sustained and appeal dismissed September 6, 1922.

J. H. Nix et al., Petitioners,

vs.

County Superintendent of Weld County.

Appeal from the decision of the county superintendent in refusing to revoke the First Grade Certificate of H. E. Black.

Appeal dismissed November 17, 1922.

Appeal of the High School Board of Yuma County,

vs.

County Superintendent of Yuma County.

Appeal from the decision of the county superintendent in the matter of non-payment of salary.

Appeal dismissed November 17, 1922.

Glenn Carey, J B. Parrish et al.,

vs.

County Superintendent of Montrose County.

Appeal from the action of the county superintendent to have certain territory transferred from School District No. 2, Montrose County, to School District No. 10, Montrose County.

Appeal dismissed, insufficient grounds, November 17, 1922.

## FUNDS

Both the permanent school fund and the income fund show a steady increase, as the following report will show:

### PERMANENT FUND

1918 .....	\$4,948,492.23
1920 .....	6,507,574.12
1921 .....	6,905,505.98

### PUBLIC SCHOOL INCOME FUND

1918 .....	\$250,799.49
1920 .....	281,530.06
1921 .....	359,204.97

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE STATE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921

Counties .....	63
Districts .....	1,900
School Houses .....	3,742
Children of School Age (6 to 21).....	267,031
Average Daily Attendance.....	169,873
Total Enrollment .....	235,690
Teachers Employed .....	8,360

#### Average Monthly Salaries of Teachers—

High Schools .....	\$159.50
One Teacher Schools.....	\$101.37
Two Teacher Schools.....	\$116.00
Three or More Teacher Schools.....	\$118.97

Total Teachers' Wages .....	\$9,055,238.53
Cost of Education per Pupil (on Enrollment).....	\$9.04
Cost of Education per Pupil (on average attendance).....	\$12.63
Value of School Property .....	\$29,857,175.13
Total Indebtedness .....	\$18,609,482.04
Total Expenditures .....	\$17,162,358.44

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE STATE, 1922

Counties .....	63
Districts .....	1,922
School Houses .....	3,531
Children of School Age (6 to 21).....	272,693
Average Daily Attendance.....	170,426
Total Enrollment .....	243,004
Teachers Employed .....	8,977



## Average Monthly Salaries of Teachers—

High Schools .....	\$165.25
One Teacher Schools.....	\$100.00
Two Teacher Schools.....	\$117.39
Three or More Teacher Schools.....	131.33
Total Teachers' Wages.....	\$10,495,221.57
Cost of Education per Pupil (on Enrollment).....	\$10.07
Cost of Education per Pupil (on Average Daily Attendance).....	\$13.11
Value of School Property.....	\$33,518,134.14
Total Indebtedness .....	\$20,092,144.59
Total Expenditures .....	\$19,579,543.46

## SCHOOL FUNDS

When Colorado entered the sisterhood in 1876, under what is termed the Enabling Act, she was presented with the following areas to be selected from public domain for the support of the various institutions:

Grant	Acres
Public Schools .....	3,758,942.38
Agricultural College .....	90,000.00
Internal Improvement .....	500,000.00
Penitentiary .....	32,000.00
Public Building .....	32,000.00
Saline (12 Springs, 6 Sections for each Salt Spring, 5 Springs only discovered) .....	18,830.22
Reformatory .....	520.00
University .....	46,080.00
Total .....	4,478,372.60

Are you surprised at the magnitude of the total of these estates, of which the most important is that belonging to our children?

A number of old Spanish land grants, Indian and military reservations, were scattered principally through Western, Southern and Southwestern Colorado, which we were bound to recognize, as they were initiated prior to 1876. Uncle Sam agreed at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, in 1803, to recognize title to land gifts to the heirs of those favored by Spanish rulers for some service or other. He later, by treaty, allotted to the Ute Indians large areas, and himself took for his own use tracts for the establishment of forts used in Indian wars and the protection of our early settlers. Since there was given for common schools one-eighteenth of the surface of the State in the form of Sections 16 and 36, it was obvious that provision must be made for those falling within the aforementioned grants. This was done by permitting the selection of an equal area of public land in other parts of Colorado. All of the exchange has been accomplished, with the exception of an infinitesimal area reserved for the selection of very valuable land.

Since the inception of the grants, various public officials have had control, until now experience has evolved what appears an ideal system. These vast estates are handled in trust for the people by a board of three, composing the State Board of Land Commissioners—the President, Reg-

istrar, and Engineer. This Board issues leases for grazing, agricultural, mineral and other purposes, and disposes of land by sale in such manner as to secure the greatest return and to preserve the future value to the highest degree.

All moneys received are deposited with the State Treasurer. Rentals are placed in what is known as the income fund, and are withdrawn at stated periods to assist in defraying the expense of operating the several institutions, but moneys obtained from sales enter funds designated as "Permanent," which fund must be held intact, except in instances that will be specified, but may be invested as prescribed by law and the interest credited to the income fund. The Permanent Fund that may be withdrawn and used may only be so handled by special act of legislature.

The character of the various Permanent Funds is as follows:

School Fund—

Held intact. Disposition: Invested.

Agricultural College Fund—

Held intact. Disposition: Invested.

Internal Improvement Fund—

May be withdrawn. Disposition: Construction and maintenance of roads.

Penitentiary Fund—

May be withdrawn. Disposition: Construction of Penitentiary buildings.

Public Building Fund—

May be withdrawn. Disposition: Erection of public buildings at Capital.

Saline Fund—

May be withdrawn. Disposition: For any purpose deemed advisable by legislature.

Reformatory Fund—

Held intact. Disposition: Land cannot be sold.

University Fund—

Held intact. Disposition: Invested.

Some of the lands have been sold and funds created, others leased, and a small acreage comparatively vacant. Statement presented is for the biennial term 1919-20, inasmuch as 1921-22 figures are not yet available.

But the amount of money in the Permanent School Fund does not represent the total value of the common school estate. More properly, it is as follows:

Invested in Bonds, etc.....	\$ 6,507,574.12
Outstanding Certificates of Purchase.....	6,451,057.88
Present Appraised Value of Land.....	35,000,000.00
Mineral Wealth .....	100,000,000.00
Total .....	<u>\$147,958,632.00</u>

These figures do not include the other grants, which would add an estimated \$15,000,000.00 more.

During 1920 and 1921, the magnificent sum of \$1,500,000.00, or \$750,000.00 annually, school income collected under the management of the Land Board, was distributed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the various school districts throughout the state, in proportion to their school population. At this rate, isn't there reason to believe that since the Permanent Fund is increasing year by year, eventually there will be pro rated annually ten times the present amount, or from \$7,000,000.00 to \$9,000,000.00?

Class	Grant (Acres)	Sold (Acres)	Remaining (Acres)
School .....	3,758,942.28	990,181.21	2,768,761.17
Agricultural College .....	90,012.62	62,534.77	27,477.85
Internal Improvement .....	498,902.52	345,207.37	153,695.15
Penitentiary .....	31,345.49	22,054.70	9,290.79
Public Building .....	31,904.62	26,400.21	5,504.41
Saline .....	18,830.22	5,096.43	13,733.79
Reformatory .....	520.00	.....	520.00
University .....	45,844.43	36,515.68	9,328.75
Totals .....	4,476,302.18	1,487,990.37	2,988,311.91

## FUNDS

	Permanent	Income
School .....	\$6,507,574.12	\$ 831,530.06
Agricultural College .....	273,120.04	6,134.01
Internal Improvement .....	18,552.69	6,312.62
Penitentiary .....	3,517.89	5,281.18
Public Building .....	3,372.97	3,095.86
Saline .....	.....	4,612.60
Reformatory .....	.....	.....
University .....	77,184.69	4,348.47
Totals .....	\$6,833,322.40	\$ 861,314.80

NOTE—All grants do not balance with selections, as all are not yet closed.

## SUMMARY OF ALL GRANTS, 1919-1920

Owned by State (Acres) .....	2,988,602.83
Grazing (Acres) .....	2,515,043.57
Leased (Rental) .....	\$507,455.55
Agricultural (Acres) .....	114,733.46
Rental .....	\$165,638.12
Vacant (Acres) .....	359,825.90

Since the State sells lands on an eighteen-year payment plan, these payments with interest each year aggregate a tidy little sum in themselves. In addition to the outstanding obligation, sales aggregating \$3,346,000 were made in 1919-1920. The effect of these sales will be evidenced during the following eighteen years, and in like manner each succeeding term. Mineral lease royalties materially add to the returns and promise steady increase.

Realizing that land investments, when carefully made, are the soundest available, an initiated amendment to the Constitution was approved in 1916 by the people, and an appropriate act passed by the legislature in 1917, providing for the loaning of the school fund to resident farmers of the state on clear, improved and cultivated farm lands. Some time elapsed, during which the constitutionality of the measure was being tested, but in spite of that fact, two hundred and fifty loans were outstanding on November 30, 1920, totaling \$410,550.00, and since that time many more. When these loans are retired, the principal all returns to the Permanent Fund, and the interest to the Income. Moneys in this fund may also be invested in county, municipal, federal and state bonds and warrants, and bonds of school districts.

#### TAXATION

The total amount paid for public school purposes in this state for the year 1910 was \$5,698,507.01. The year 1920 was \$13,590,991.97. The year 1921 was \$17,162,358.44. The gain is \$11,463,851.43, which may seem exorbitant, but note the gain in the number of children, which is 45,077. Number of children in 1922 was 272,693, which makes a total of 3,898 more than in 1921.

There are 1,900 school districts in this state—35 first class districts, 68 second class districts, and the balance third class districts, 57 of these being joint districts.

Out of fourteen counties of this year's annual reports, there are 1,477 teachers, 238 men and 1,239 women.

#### MINIMUM SALARIES

The minimum salary paid to teachers in the public schools, except substitute teachers, part-time teachers and teachers of special subjects, is seventy-five dollars per month, which is obtained by levying a county tax of not to exceed five mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property within the county. If in any county the said maximum rate of levy of five mills on the dollar is insufficient to raise or provide the minimum salary of seventy-five dollars per month for every teacher within the county, the deficit is to be paid out of the public school income fund.

#### QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS

A teacher whose educational preparation consists of high school graduation, two years of specific training for teaching in a normal school, a teachers' college or the educational department of a college maintaining a technical course in study for teachers, the minimum salary shall be one thousand dollars per annum, payable in twelve monthly installments; the minimum salary that shall be paid to any teacher in the public schools, except substitute teachers, part-time teachers and teachers of special subjects whose educational preparation consists of high school graduation or its equivalent and four years of specific training, shall be twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable in twelve monthly installments. This applies to teachers in schools whose period of instruction is at least nine school months per year, and if the school year of any school whose teacher has had such specific training is less than nine months, the aforementioned minimum salaries shall be applied pro rata for the time the school is in session, and paid in twelve monthly installments. However, the board of directors may, at its option, pay in advance one and one-half months' salary at the close of any school year.

#### Supervision of Rural Schools

Is by the rural supervisor of the State Department and the county superintendent of the county, and the accrediting of high schools by the inspector of the State University.

### State Course of Study

This is prepared by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, providing high school facilities for rural children.

High school facilities are provided in county high schools, consolidated schools, centralized schools, and union high schools.

### Teacher Training

The teachers are trained at the State Teachers' College, Greeley, the State Normal School, Gunnison, the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, the State University, Boulder, and the Denver University.

### Teaching of Agriculture

Under the direction of the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, and the Smith-Hughes Act.

Increase of personnel or investigation of policies of State Department of Education for the improvement of rural schools.

In consolidation, transportation, tuition and qualification of teachers.

### TUITION

Whenever a pupil resident in any one district desires to attend high school or any other school in another school district of any character, whether in another county or not, either because of convenience or of lack of either high school or other school provisions in the district in which such pupil is resident or for any other reason whatsoever, which shall appear sufficient to both the board of directors of the district wherein such pupil is resident and of the district in which such pupil desires to attend school, the said board of directors shall have authority to make arrangements therefor by agreement, including arrangements for a reasonable compensation from the funds of the district in which said pupil is resident, to be paid to the district in which such pupil desires to attend, and any such arrangement so made shall be enforceable by law.

### TRANSPORTATION

Any school district in this state may, by a majority vote of the qualified electors voting at an election called for that purpose, transport children to and from school. In the event that transportation becomes unfeasible, the board of directors or the high school committee may pay the board of the school children with the money that would otherwise be used for the transportation of said school children. The party employed to transport the children of any school district shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, the amount of said bond to be fixed by the county superintendent of schools. No person thus employed to transport children shall be entitled to any salary during such period of time as transportation is unfeasible, and the board of the children is being paid by the school district.

### CONSOLIDATION

A consolidated school in Colorado is one that is formed by the consolidation of two or more separate districts, and it means the reorganization of the school system and the establishing of a new school, while centralization is the combining two or more schools already within the same district.

This does not include our union high schools, nor the three or four hundred two, three, and four teacher schools, and some with as many as eight teachers and a full high school, located in the open country and small villages.



For ages the word "mountain" has been synonymous with difficulty and extreme hardship, and a mountain range, until comparatively modern times, was considered an almost impassable barrier to progress, and one would think that it would be almost, if not quite, impossible to consolidate schools in the mountains of Colorado; yet in spite of all the difficulties, we do have some very good consolidated schools, located in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains.

It is true that the most of the people who live in our mountains live in mining camps and railroad centers. There are large areas that are not inhabited at all; still, in many sections, families live on large hay and stock ranches and their children need education the same as the children in the more favored sections. Many of these communities are so remote from centers of population where good schools are maintained, that the consolidation of their own schools offers the only solution if these children are to be educated at all.

Within the past ten years, Colorado has established 168 consolidated schools, and these replace 500 small, weak and inefficient schools, mostly of the traditional one-room type. These new schools are found in forty out of our sixty-three counties. About forty are in the Great Plains section, or dry farming belt of Eastern Colorado. Some eighty are in the fine irrigated valleys of the South Platte and Arkansas Rivers and their tributaries; some are in the Grand and Gunnison valleys; some of our largest and finest ones are in the San Luis Valley, while others are still more scattered.

Weld County leads in numbers, having twenty-five, with an enrollment of 6,200, and 1,100 of these are in consolidated high schools. El Paso County is second, with seventeen, and Logan County third, with fifteen.

Rio Grande County has consolidated all of its rural schools except two, with a combined enrollment of thirty children, into four of our largest and finest schools of this type, a record that is not surpassed, if equaled, by any other county in the United States.

Thirty-three thousand children now attend these fine consolidated schools in all parts of the state, and 6,000 are in high schools. These schools are community builders, and have done more to promote community co-operation than any other movement yet tried, and this is the best investment ever made by these communities. Our consolidated schools are uniformly successful wherever found.

#### FINES AND FEES PAID FROM VARIOUS COUNTIES INTO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL INCOME FUND

Adams County	Various sources	\$22,501.61
Cheyenne County	Prohibition, assault, etc.	240.00
Clear Creek County	Various sources	835.00
Custer County	Various sources	40.00
Denver County	Various sources, 1921	\$11,235.90
	Various sources, 1922	5,292.00
	Total	16,527.90
El Paso County	Justice courts	\$5,010.34
	County court	645.00
	District court	1,157.50
	Total	6,812.84
Fremont County	Various sources	4,602.14
Hinsdale County	Game law fine	8.33
Kiowa County	Bootleg fines	791.00
Lincoln County	Bootleg fines	1,470.85
Morgan County	Various sources	1,723.91

Ouray County.....	Prohibition fines.....	\$ 1,361.25
Phillips County .....	Court fines .....	65.00
Pitkin County.....	Various sources .....	563.47
Pueblo County.....	Justice court, 1921.....	\$1,871.10
	District court, 1921.....	2,699.58
	Justice court, 1922.....	853.38
	District court, 1922.....	706.12
	Total .....	6,130.18
Rio Blanco County.....		None
Rio Grande County.....	Various sources .....	1,511.08
Washington County .....		None
Alamosa County.....	Justice court .....	502.33
Archuleta County .....	Justice court .....	7.00
Delta County.....	Various sources .....	499.95
Gilpin County .....		None
Mineral County .....		None
Saguache County.....	Various sources .....	196.53
Larimer County.....	Justice court .....	3,709.76
Costilla County .....		None
Teller County.....	Various sources .....	48.00
Elbert County.....	Various sources .....	1,105.00

## PUBLICATIONS, 1921-1922

### BOOKS

Educational Directory .....	15,000
Educational Pamphlet, Legislative.....	2,000
Annotated School Laws.....	5,000
Arbor Day Books.....	10,000
Appointment of School Directors.....	1,000
Census Books .....	11,000
Normal Institute Course of Study.....	
Orders on County Treasurer.....	4,394
State Course of Study.....	15,000
Teachers' Daily Registers.....	14,250
Teachers' Second Grade Certificate Books.....	500
Rules of State Board of Examiners governing State Diplomas....	4,000
Holiday Books .....	15,000
Digest of School Laws.....	12,000

### BLANKS

Annual Reports of County Superintendents to State Superintendent	1,000
Annual Report of County Treasurer to County Superintendent....	500
Annual Report of County Treasurer to District Secretary.....	500
Annual Report of District Secretary to County Superintendent....	15,000
Arbor and Bird Day Report from County Supt. to State Supt.....	10,000
Arbor and Bird Day Report from Teacher to County Superintendent	500
Certificates of Promotion.....	40,000
Census Report Blanks .....	500
Columbia Mailing Envelopes.....	15,000
District Secretary's Quarterly Statement to County Treasurer....	350
District Secretary's Quarterly Receipt of Statem' to County Treas..	100
District Secretary's Election Report.....	40,000
Eighth Grade Diplomas .....	15,000
Notice of Annual Election of School Directors.....	35,000
Oath of Office Blanks.....	20,000
Oath and Bond.....	20,000
Printed Lists of County Superintendents.....	200
Principals' or Teachers' Summary for the Year.....	100
Reading Circle Report Blanks.....	50
Reading Circle Postal Cards.....	75
Statement of Standing.....	100,000
Statement of Applicant.....	100,000
Teachers' Monthly Reports.....	60,000
Teachers' Contracts .....	20,000
Teachers' Reading Circle Certificates.....	500
Teachers' Normal Institute Certificates.....	50
Tax Levy Reports .....	10,000
Oath of Allegiance.....	26,000
Teachers' Record Cards.....	20,000

### EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

County Examination Questions, March, 1921-1922.....	34,000
County Examination Questions, August, 1921-1922.....	36,000
County Examination Questions, December.....	34,000
Answers to County Examination Questions.....	600
Lists of Third Grade Certificates Issued.....	450
Eighth Grade Examination Questions.....	16,000
Answers to Same.....	2,000

## SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921

## Census Statistics

Children between 6 and 21.....	268,795
Boys .....	136,140
Girls .....	132,655
Children between 8 and 14.....	130,589
Boys .....	66,133
Girls .....	64,456
Children between 14 and 16 who cannot read and write the English language .....	649
Boys .....	300
Girls .....	349
Number of blind and deaf mute children between 4 and 22.....	182
Boys .....	103
Girls .....	79
Number feeble-minded or imbecile children between 4 and 22.....	68
Boys .....	36
Girls .....	32

## Enrollment Statistics

Total enrollment in High Schools.....	28,403
Total enrollment in Grade Schools.....	198,231
Total enrollment in Night Schools.....	9,056
Total enrollment in Public Schools.....	235,690
Total enrollment in Private Schools.....	3,328
Number not enrolled in Public or Private Schools.....	1,360
Average daily attendance.....	169,873
Number Graduated from High School.....	3,596
Number Graduated from Eighth Grade.....	11,266

## Average Salary Paid Teachers Per Month

In High Schools.....	\$162.69
In One Teacher Schools.....	101.37
In Two Teacher Schools.....	116.00
In Three Teacher Schools.....	118.97

## Qualification of Teachers

Number of Teachers Employed During Year.....	8,360
Number with Life Certificate.....	700
Number with State Certificate.....	960
Number with Degree.....	1,614
Number with Normal Training.....	2,599

## Number with County Certificates—

First Grade .....	1,939
Second Grade .....	1,402
Third Grade .....	430

## Buildings and Grounds

Total Value of School Buildings.....	\$23,920,888.55
Total Value of School Grounds.....	2,189,636.83
Total Value of School Equipment.....	3,746,639.75
Total Value of School Property.....	29,857,165.13
Invested in School Property Per Pupil Enrolled.....	187.69

## Cost of Instruction

Average cost per month for each pupil based on enrollment.....	\$ 9.04
Average cost per month for each pupil based on average daily attendance .....	12.63
Average tax for school purpose.....	.00717

**Indebtedness Statement**

Bonded Indebtedness .....	\$14,638,487.91
Registered Warrants .....	3,417,138.55
Not Registered Warrants.....	533,853.58
<b>Total Indebtedness .....</b>	<b>\$18,609,482.04</b>

**Financial Statement****Received**

Amount on hand July 1, 1920, held by County Treasurer and District Treasurers.....	\$ 2,236,819.21
From General Fund, by apportionment.....	2,637,222.18
From Special Tax.....	11,297,580.59
All other sources.....	3,910,372.97
<b>Total Receipts .....</b>	<b>\$20,081,994.95</b>

**Paid**

For teachers' wages.....	\$ 9,055,238.53
For fuel, rent, insurance and all current expenses.....	3,395,297.60
For sites, buildings, furniture, permanent improvements....	2,885,988.60
Library purposes .....	46,578.19
Temporary loans and interest thereon.....	114,855.01
Redemption of bonds.....	292,103.10
Interest on bonds.....	585,943.15
Interest on registered warrants.....	130,596.54
Abatements and County Treasurers' fees.....	155,752.72
Total paid out during year.....	17,162,358.44
Balance in hands of District Treasurers and County Treas- urer, June 30, 1921.....	2,919,636.51
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$20,081,994.95</b>

**Number of Certificates Issued**

	Male	Female	Total
First Grade .....	136	722	858
Second Grade .....	188	1,507	1,695
Third Grade .....	83	629	712

**Number of Districts**

Number of First Class Districts.....	35
Number of Second Class Districts.....	68
Number of Third Class Districts.....	1,797
<b>Total Number of Districts.....</b>	<b>1,900</b>

**SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922****Census Statistics**

Children between 6 and 21.....	272,693
Boys .....	138,265
Girls .....	134,428
Children between 8 and 14.....	131,892
Boys .....	66,536
Girls .....	65,356
Children between 8 and 14 who cannot read and write the English language .....	389



Boys .....	200
Girls .....	189
Number of blind and deaf mute children between 4 and 22.	172
Boys .....	104
Girls .....	68
Number of feeble-minded or imbecile children between 4 and 22 .....	133
Boys .....	74
Girls .....	59

#### Enrollment Statistics

Total enrollment in High Schools.....	39,005
Total enrollment in Grade Schools.....	201,767
Total enrollment in Night Schools.....	2,232
Total enrollment in Public Schools.....	243,004
Total enrollment in Private Schools.....	4,148
Number between 8 and 14 not enrolled in Public or Private Schools .....	945
Average daily attendance.....	170,426
Number Graduated from High School.....	4,204
Number Graduated from Eighth Grade.....	10,491

#### Average Salary Paid Teachers Per Month

In High Schools—	
Men .....	\$187.80
Women .....	166.79
In One Teacher Schools—	
Men .....	102.72
Women .....	96.81
In Two Teacher Schools—	
Men .....	124.64
Women .....	110.15
In Three or More Teacher Schools—	
Men .....	149.19
Women .....	113.48

#### Qualification of Teachers

Number of Teachers Employed During Year.....	8,977
Men .....	1,338
Women .....	7,639
Number with Life Certificate.....	785
Number with State Certificate.....	795
Number with Degree.....	1,643
Number with Normal Training.....	2,843
Number with County Certificates—	
First Grade .....	2,235
Second Grade .....	1,580
Third Grade .....	499

#### Buildings and Grounds

Value of School Buildings.....	\$26,405,415.14
Value of School Grounds.....	2,623,424.92
Value of School Equipment.....	4,489,294.08
Total Valuation of School Property.....	33,518,134.14
Invested in School Property Per Pupil Enrolled.....	223.27

**Cost of Instruction**

Average cost per month for each pupil based on enrollment.	\$10.07
Average cost per month for each pupil based on average daily attendance .....	13.11
Average tax for school purposes.....	.00890

**Indebtedness Statement**

Bonded Indebtedness .....	\$16,175,270.45
Registered Warrants .....	3,449,121.39
Not Registered Warrants.....	467,752.75
<b>Total Indebtedness .....</b>	<b>\$20,092,144.59</b>

**Financial Statement****Received**

Amount on hand July 1, 1921, held by County Treasurer and District Treasurers .....	\$ 2,708,869.22
From General Fund, by apportionment.....	1,710,432.12
From General Fund County Levy, payment of Teachers' minimum salary .....	2,762,876.07
From Special Tax.....	12,562,449.79
All Other Sources.....	2,406,914.06
<b>Total Receipts .....</b>	<b>\$22,151,541.26</b>

**Paid**

For teachers' wages.....	\$10,495,221.57
For fuel, rent, insurance and all current expenses.....	4,619,199.91
For sites, buildings, furniture, permanent improvements....	2,624,213.79
Library purposes .....	47,382.67
Temporary loans and interest thereon.....	61,377.94
Redemption of bonds.....	353,528.41
For payment of over drafts.....	106,068.34
Interest on bonds.....	861,484.17
Interest on registered warrants.....	182,999.54
Abatements and County Treasurers' fees.....	228,067.12
Total paid out during year.....	19,579,543.46
Balance in hands of District Treasurers and County Treasurer, June 30, 1922.....	2,571,997.80
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$22,151,541.26</b>

**Number of Certificates Issued**

	Male	Female	Total
First Grade .....	169	644	813
Second Grade .....	295	1,631	1,926
Third Grade .....	141	800	941

**Number of Districts**

Number of First Class Districts.....	36
Number of Second Class Districts.....	74
Number of Third Class Districts.....	1,812
<b>Total Number of Districts.....</b>	<b>1,922</b>





















